THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCCVI.

VOLUME LXXVI.

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE. E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

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And ſold by J. HARRIS (Succeſſor to Mrs. NEWBERY),
the Corner of St. *Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate-Street*. 1806.

ANNIVERSARY ODE
ON THE DEATH OF CHRIST,
FOR THE YEAR 1806.

BY JOHN STOYLE, Lieutenant Royal Navy.

FRAUGHT with the gifts of heavenly love,
Meſſiah's natal hour deſcends
From realms of living light above,
And pureſt joy its path attends.
While jubilant the ranſom'd race below,
Inſpir'd with ardour, catch the votive lay,
The grateful ſtrains in happier regions flow;
Salvation echoes through the pathleſs way
Of Æther, where created ſpace
Still knows th' incarnate God;
Where diſcord fled before his face;
And darkneſs at his nod.

On ſable wing in haſte deſcending down,
To join the dire profound of antient Night,
By his omnific word adverſe was thrown;
Leaving the field to Harmony and Light,
That with their native radiance bleſt th' admiring ſight.

The fame of Heaven's eternal Son,
Sublimely at Creation rang;
He ſpake the word, and, lo! 'twas done,
And morning ſtars together ſang.
The ſons of God proclaim'd with ſhouts of joy
An univerſe, and hail'd its wond'rous birth;
But more exalted lays the mind employ,
The boundleſs love that mark'd his way to earth,
Where heralds, ſent by Heaven's Su-preme
Almighty Sire to Man,
When on the wings of Mercy came,
Salvation's wond'rous plan,
Well might the Angelic Choir their ſong renew,
And glory ſing to God.—To Earth be peace.
Well might they call him Holy, Juſt, and True;
Whoſe goodneſs infinite ſhall never ceaſe;
Breathing in ſofteſt notes to man good will,
And Heaven's circumference with ceaſeleſs praiſes fill.

Since Love Divine through all extent
Still flies the reach of Fancy's wing,
Beyond all thought moſt excellent,
Inſpire me, O Eternal King.
Though high in lofty themes I may not riſe,
Thou wilt not ſcorn a tribute well de-ſign'd;
Though I may not with NEWTON trace the ſkies,
Or with Miltonian flight thy greatneſs find.

Yet, as I tread Life's checquer'd ſtage,
The truths to me diſcloſe
That grace thy ever ſacred page.
O let me ſtill repoſe
On thy great name, and love the bliſsful morn,
When HE to whom the Eaſtern ſages bore
Their earthly offerings was in Bethlem born;
And there in human likeneſs veil'd his power,
To ſpread afar the triumphs of his grace,
That gain'd a bright abode, for man's elſe-ruin'd race.

While Heaven's exalted ſtrains extol
The name of man's redeeming Lord,
Let earthly choirs, while ages roll,
Their duteous hymns of praiſe afford.
Still may Meſſiah's glory be their theme,
To raiſe the Chorus "Worthy is the Lamb,"
Singing of endleſs honours due to him,
To ſound whoſe deeds, the trump of end-leſs fame,
Though by the powers of Heaven in-ſpir'd,
Still in the taſk ſhall fail;
An equal force it ne'er acquir'd,
To ſhout the wond'rous tale.

For lo! in height and depth extending far
Beyond Immenſity, his love excels;
Could I the Galaxy from Star to Star
Explore, with wond'ring eyes, ev'n there he dwells;
His all-pervading ſpirit ever near,
Would in the vaſt expanſe moſt glorioufly appear.

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PREFACE TO VOLUME LXXVI.

It has been our painful and melancholy office for many ſucceeding years, to call the attention of our Readers to ſcenes and incidents of the moſt diſaſtrous tendency; involving not only the intereſts of Learning and the Arts, but almoſt the individual ſecurity of their Diſciples. The din of war, and the clang of arms, has been ſo loud and ſo inceſſant, that the Muſes have trembled within their bowers, and retired to weep over the aſhes of Heroes and of Stateſmen. The Genius of this Country, in particular, has veiled its awful front in ſacred ſorrow, whilſt it lamented the premature loſs of her nobleſt Offspring. The memories of Nelson, and of Pitt, of Cornwallis, and of Fox, will, indeed, live for ever; but we may be allowed to mourn, though not to deſpond, that the moment ſeems arrived when all their talents, and all their virtues, are more than ever to be required. The period appears to be at hand, when a vaſt Coloſſal Power, riſing every hour in ſtrength, ferocity, and cruelty, threatens to devour all that is revered by Virtue, Freedom, and Honour; and having ravaged the Earth, and ſwallowed up all that was fair and lovely, menaces to roll the Tide of Deſolation to theſe beloved Shores.

> "But that all-healing and all-forming Power
> Who, on the radiant day when Time was born,
> Plung'd his broad eye amid the wilds of Ocean,
> And calm'd it with a glance; then ſending deep
> His mighty arm, pluck'd from its dark domain
> This Throne of Freedom, girt it with ſilver cliffs,
> And call'd it Britain. He did; and
> Will preſerve it."

On this hope we reſt—were it otherwiſe, the gloom which now overſpreads Europe, menaces to bring back thoſe dark and melancholy ſcenes when Freedom, Learning, and the Arts, were ſo deeply interred as almoſt to extinguiſh the hope of reſtoration to light, and life, and beauty.

In that Region, where for ſo many Centuries the Muſes have been cheriſhed and adored, where every branch of Science and Philoſophy have been cultivated with ingenuous zeal and honeſt enthuſiaſm, what diſtinction is now courted, or what merit is now rewarded, but ſuch as is connected with that ſcourge of mankind, Ambition, and the Thirſt for Military Glory; and to what do ſuch paſſions

and

and diſtinctions lead, but to acts of barbarity and perſecution, which would diſgrace the moſt ſanguinary annals of the Goths and Vandals.

We in one place hear of a noble Prince and General dying glorioufly of a wound received in defence of his Country, and while his affectionate and ſorrowful Attendants humbly implored of his Conqueror, that their Maſter might be interred among a long ſeries of his Anceſtors, the requeſt was refuſed with mean, inſulting, and ſarcaſtic malice. In another page, we read of a Queen, graced with every feminine attribute, which was wont to ſoften even the ferocious brows of Tyrants themſelves, a fugitive from her home, her family, her huſband, purſued with unrelenting and vindictive threats, far more alarming than a thouſand deaths.

But let us turn from theſe waſtes, where human blood has not yet ceaſed to flow, where the enſanguined Laurel of Victory quickens in one vaſt ſolitude, where no flowers perfume and no roſes blow, to the ſtill fertile and ſtill happy plains of our Country—that is, happy in themſelves; for a generous ſympathy in the misfortunes of others is the pride of true valour, and the characteriſtic of Engliſhmen. Let us unite in imploring that gracious Providence, which has hitherto preſerved us a free, a great, and enlightened people, to preſerve us ſo ſtill. Thouſands and tens of thouſands of her ſons aſſemble with patriotic courage round their Country's Banners, determined to die or to preſerve them from the unhallowed touch of Foreign Miſcreants. Thouſands yet remain who, under ſuch protection, with confidence and zeal, and hope and delight, wander among the bowers which environ the Temple of Apollo and the Muſes, and from time to time produce fruits of undiminiſhed fragrance and perfection.

Be it our boaſt that, with undeviating firmneſs, we have purſued one and the ſame path;—we have extended the Ægis with which we have been entruſted, as a ſhelter beneath which the Advocates of true Piety, of Loyalty, of Patriotiſm, of Learning, and of every ingenuous Art, might exhibit their labours with ſafety and with honour. Thus we ſhall act to the laſt; and truſt that when we fail from that Final Cauſe which can alone ſuſpend or reſtrain our exertions, we ſhall deliver over our mantle to ſome worthy Succeſſor, animated with the ſame fear of God, love of our King, and devotion to our Country.

Dec. 31, 1806. S. URBAN.

POPULATION ABSTRACT.—SUMMARY OF ENUMERATION, 1801.

	HOUSES.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
England — — — — —	1,472,870	1,787,520	53,965	3,987,935	4,343,499	8,331,434
Wales — — — — —	108,053	118,303	3,511	257,178	284,368	541,546
Scotland — — — — —	294,553	364,079	9,537	734,581	864,487	1,599,068
Army, including the Militia — —	- - - -	- - - - -	- - -	198,351	- - - -	198,351
Navy and Marines — — —	- - - -	- - - -	- - -	126,279	- - - -	126,279
Seamen in regiſtered Shipping — —	- - - -	- - - -	- - -	144,558	- - - -	144,558
Convicts on-board the Hulks — —	- - - -	- - - -	- - -	1,410	- - - -	1,410
Totals	1,875,476	2,269,902	†67,013	5,450,292	5,492,354	10,942,646

*** The population of Ireland exceeds four millions. Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, Sark, the Scilly Iſlands, and the Iſle of Man, are not comprized in the Enumeration, but contain about 80,000 perſons.

† In this number are included all ſuch new houſes as were not ſo far completed as to have received inhabitants.

END OF THE FIRST PART OF VOL. LXXVI.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St James's Chron
London Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron,
Times—Whiteh.
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briſtol 6
Birmingham 3
Blackburn
Bury S. Edmund's
Cambridge
Canterbury 2
Carli.—Cheſter
Chelmsford 2
Cornw.—Covent.

Cumberland
Doncaſter—Derb.
Dorcheſt.—Eſſex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax
Hampſhire 2
Hereford, Hull 2
Ireland 2
Ipſw. 2, Kentiſh 2
Lancaſt.—Leiceſ.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 5
Maidſtone
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Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norf.—Norwi. 2
Nottingham
Oxford—Portſ.
Reading—Saliſb.
Scotland 15.
Salop—Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
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By *Sylvanus Urban*, Gent.

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POPULATION ABSTRACT.—SUMMARY OF ENUMERATION, 1801.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1806. By W. CARY, Strand.

Day of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1806.
Dec.	°	°	°		
27	34	40	32	29,67	fair
28	34	40	44	,80	rain
29	47	51	49	,61	rain
30	51	53	53	,69	rain
31	50	53	49	,82	cloudy
Jan. 1	44	45	48	,70	cloudy
2	36	39	33	,80	fair
3	35	38	34	,82	fair
4	33	41	49	,90	rain
5	40	44	40	,83	fair
6	49	53	46	,63	cloudy
7	39	49	48	30,00	rain
8	47	49	38	29,50	fair
9	39	44	39	,67	fair
10	36	41	33	28,72	ftorm in the
11	37	41	36	29,10	fair [mo. fair

Day of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1806.
Jan.	°	°	°		
12	36	39	36	28,65	rain
13	36	39	33	29,65	fair
14	40	43	39	,60	fair
15	41	45	45	,40	fair
16	50	46	40	,01	ftormy
17	36	44	33	,79	fair
18	39	44	49	,93	rain
19	43	49	44	,68	fair
20	51	54	47	,52	rain
21	50	53	46	,82	fair
22	49	53	46	,92	cloudy
23	39	50	47	,90	cloudy
24	45	51	40	,52	fair
25	39	44	37	,60	fair
26	35	41	36	,25	cloudy

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending January 18, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Middlef.	71	1	41	0	33	5	32	7	41	6
Surrey	74	0	35	0	33	2	30	0	40	0
Hertford	67	0	41	0	33	8	29	2	41	6
Bedford	62	9	31	2	31	3	25	2	37	10
Huntingd.	68	8	00	0	31	4	22	0	31	2
Northam.	62	10	48	0	31	4	24	2	45	6
Rutland	69	8	00	0	35	8	24	0	38	0
Leiceſter	74	6	44	3	26	10	24	10	44	3
Nottingh.	78	4	49	0	30	8	26	0	44	4
Derby	78	10	00	0	40	4	28	8	49	0
Stafford	80	9	00	0	42	6	27	2	51	4
Salop	92	5	51	0	42	8	25	6	48	0
Hereford	81	7	51	2	40	4	25	2	39	11
Worceſt.	84	4	00	0	40	8	29	6	46	5
Warwick	81	6	00	0	10	6	29	2	53	1
Wilts	78	8	00	0	33	8	27	4	55	0
Berks	74	8	00	0	31	2	28	7	41	11
Oxford	72	7	00	0	32	1	26	9	41	11
Bucks	70	1	00	0	30	9	26	8	42	11
Brecon	94	4	57	7	47	2	24	0	00	0
Montgo.	84	9	00	0	46	5	32	4	00	0
Radnor	87	10	00	0	43	5	23	9	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

75	8	44	3	37	1	23	8	42	6

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

58	10	35	0	30	10	22	7	34	10

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Eſſex	72	4	33	0	33	0	33	0	44	7
Kent	71	0	35	0	31	2	36	0	44	0
Suſſex	70	0	00	0	32	6	36	8	00	0
Suffolk	65	6	00	0	31	2	24	8	29	1
Cambrid.	62	7	36	10	27	6	19	11	28	5
Norfolk	62	6	35	8	28	2	23	7	29	8
Lincoln	67	4	37	8	32	9	22	0	43	1
York	63	11	45	6	32	8	23	5	43	10
Durham	68	8	00	0	37	7	25	2	00	0
Northum.	61	9	46	0	33	2	26	4	32	0
Cumberl.	72	9	58	1	39	9	25	2	00	0
Weſtmor.	77	10	59	0	37	8	27	7	00	0
Lancaſter	71	10	00	0	48	2	27	0	48	9
Cheſter	72	2	00	0	46	4	24	4	00	0
Flint	71	4	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	81	6	00	0	48	6	22	4	51	3
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	40	0	20	0	00	0
Carnarvon	79	8	00	0	39	4	21	6	00	0
Merionet.	80	10	00	0	46	0	22	7	00	0
Cardigan	80	8	00	0	33	8	18	0	00	0
Pembroke	66	6	00	0	36	2	19	1	00	0
Carmarth.	90	5	00	0	36	8	18	8	00	0
Glamorg.	92	4	00	0	41	9	21	4	00	0
Glouceſt.	85	11	00	0	39	10	25	6	32	10
Somerſet	82	5	00	0	39	9	25	1	43	1
Monmo.	89	2	00	0	41	8	00	0	00	0
Devon	86	8	00	0	37	1	24	6	00	0
Cornwall	85	1	00	0	36	9	24	2	00	0
Dorſet	74	7	00	0	33	10	26	1	00	0
Hants	72	0	00	0	32	1	21	4	28	0

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
1	71	7	40	7	35	5	27	5	34	0
2	64	9	36	10	30	8	23	1	28	11
3	62	6	35	8	28	2	23	7	29	0
4	65	8	37	6	32	0	22	6	32	9
5	65	0	40	0	34	0	25	9	32	0
6	74	3	38	4	39	3	26	2	42	6

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
7	72	0	44	3	47	3	26	6	48	9
8	81	5	44	3	43	8	21	7	51	3
9	82	3	44	3	36	11	19	0	42	6
10	85	3	44	3	40	3	25	3	47	11
11	85	10	44	3	36	9	24	4	42	6
12	72	11	44	3	32	9	32	8	39	9

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1806.

LETTER XXVII. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, January 24.*

"It is pleasant to see great works in "their seminal state, pregnant with latent "possibilities of excellence *."

THE more attentively I consider the communications of Neild, the more highly do I estimate their utility. They not only exhibit the site and internal structure and management of prisons, but likewise the means of augmenting their advantages, and of obviating their inconveniences; they enable the magistrate and the manager to promote objects of utility the most easily attainable, and elicit plans of reformation the most beneficial; they contain lessons of instruction to all ranks of the community, and convey an invaluable legacy to posterity †.

In the subsequent histories of the prisons of Morpeth, and Newcastle, little of novelty is presented, except that at the latter a court composed of the prisoners is held, that takes cognizance of any misbehaviour among themselves; which, probably, tends to promote order and prevent immorality; and, by exercising the mind in useful investigation, and the judgment in acts of jurisprudence, Vice may be seen in its own repulsive deformity, and Virtue in its attractive graces; for "when it is present men take ex- "ample of it, and when it is gone "they desire it ‡."

The contemplation of great and useful events from little causes § is always gratifying. The first productions of Neild scarcely excited attention, for certainly they were not luminous; they did not blaze and dazzle the sight, but they possessed the steady warmth of embers, whose latent heat is diffusive and permanent: if he did not delight the eye, he pierced the heart, and gradually convinced the understanding, and gave fervency to the mind. In no place to which he has extended his visits, has more good resulted in a short space of time than in Norwich. The magistrates can now assemble in the parlour of the gaol without danger of suffocation, in consequence of the sewer having been repaired; and the severe punishments introduced in the workhouse have been generally reprobated, and totally abolished; yet, here has ingratitude attempted to cancel obligation, as if to see "the highest minds le- "velled with the meanest, might "produce some solace to the con-

* Johnson's Poets, vol. I. p. 176.

† I may now add, that in order to render these Prison Letters more useful to the community, there will soon appear a letter on the means of promoting the security, health, and morals of prisoners.

‡ Wisdom, iv. 2.

§ Monf. Richer wrote a volume of great events from little causes. See likewise Turner's Providence, and Wanley's Wonders of the little World, or 4000 Stories of Man. Sir Christopher Wren used to tell his friends with great pleasure, "That whilst he was building St. Paul's, "he told one of the workmen to bring "him a piece of stone for some purpose "or other. The workman brought him "an old grave-stone, on which was in- "scribed 'Rehoboam;' and that he "accepted it as a lucky omen."

"sciousness

" ſciouſneſs of weakneſs, and ſome " mortification to the pride of wiſ- " dom: but, let it be remembered, " that minds are not levelled in " their powers but when they are " firſt levelled in their deſires *."

Under this ſentiment, however, I do not include the remarks of John Gurney (Gent. Mag. for December laſt, p. 1124), a man who is incapable of doing a mean action, and whoſe motives of conduct, I am perſuaded, alone reſult from a conſciouſneſs of duty.

He has communicated his remarks on Neild's narrative reſpecting the workhouſe of Norwich, with the appearance of ingenuity, and his diſſent with that of candour: he introduces himſelf, however, to the notice of the publick in a manner neither calculated to have gained a juſt information, nor hence to excite conviction; " Hav- " ing *qualified myſelf* to give *the* " *preciſe information*," he obſerves, " on the charges brought by James " Neild, eſq. againſt the Guardians " of our Poor, in reſpect to the old " workhouſe." Theſe charges of the ſtate of the Poor having been made and publiſhed ſeveral weeks prior to the *qualification* alluded to, it preſumes upon giving what it is impoſſible to give, *preciſe information* upon what, in many reſpects, only previouſly exiſted. Every perſon, however, who eſtimates the character of John Gurney with the high reſpect that I think it an honour to own from perſonal acquaintance, muſt regret that he had not ſooner *qualified* himſelf to examine and remove the evils reſulting from parochial miſmanagement; for, " Hoc maximè officii eſt (apud " Tullium) ut quiſque maximè " opus indigeat, ita ei potiſſimum " opitulari †." To have thus aided Neild, would not have derogated from the reſpectability of his private character, nor the venerable phalanx of his benevolent connections. Then, as *Dante* remarks, might they have

" Guardar l'un l'autro, come alver ſi " quata ‡." Inferno, c. xvi. 78.

As John Gurney's qualification muſt, in many reſpects, have hence been derived from verbal information, his letter would have remained unnoticed had not his amiable character excited a claim to regard; for the different appearance of the workhouſe at the time he viſited it, could not detract from the evidence of what Neild really ſaw, and candidly related; and from which the Mayor of Norwich, the only competent perſon to determine the facts, has never diſſented. I well remember the obſervations made to me by Howard on a ſimilar occaſion; that, " unleſs he entered " unawares into ſuch receptacles of " diſtreſs, he could never acquire " accurate information." Here it would be too tedious to relate the whole converſation that took place between him and the Miniſter deputed from the Empreſs of Ruſſia to invite him to court; and in the mean time, to give orders to the keepers of the priſons to be prepared to receive him. " I did not " come to St. Peterſburg," ſaid Howard, " to viſit courts," (he did not go to court) " but priſons; and " if the keepers are previouſly in- " formed of my coming, I ſhall not " acquire the information I want." If the diſcriminating eye of Howard could not depend upon what might be preſented, were the knowledge of his viſits anticipated but a ſingle hour, it is no degradation of the character of John Gurney to conclude that he could not be enabled to give that *preciſe information*, and *clear elucidation* which he preſumes himſelf *qualified* to convey; however fair his teſtimony might have been, independently of the bias which might determine his opinion of the conduct of his own townſmen, and,

* Johnſon's Poets, vol. II. p. 26.

† It is a principal point of duty to aſſiſt another moſt, when he ſtands moſt in need of aſſiſtance.

‡ Looked at each other as men look when truth comes to the ear.

perhaps,

perhaps, friendly connections. Nevertheless, from the reason I have premised, I shall follow him in his remarks, and I trust, establish the accuracy of the statements originally made by my benevolent friend; at the same time, being fully impressed with the just caution of Tully, that "Quantum à rerum "turpitudine abes, tantùm te à ver- "borum libertate sejungas *."

1. "In the first floor I visited there "were 42 beds; 10 cribs for single per- "sons, and the others had two in "each bed, there being 74 in this "room." (Neild.)

No objection is stated to this assertion; it appears to have been introduced to shew the dimensions of the room; its amplitude would, in some degree, tend to lessen the unhealthiness and fatality that had been too prevalent among the poor in this workhouse.

2. "At the entrance, and in the "room, is a most indecent and offen- "sive privy, something like a watch- "man's box, and so much out of re- "pair, and so situated, that the sexes "cannot be separated where decency "most requires it." (Neild.)

This privy, at the entrance of the long room, was so much out of repair, and the door of it so situated, that it could not with decency be used by either sex. This uncovered receptacle was too filthy for description, and hence, for the sake of delicacy, the epithet of *offensive* was merely used; but it was offensive to a very great degree.

3. "The paupers ate, drank, and "slept on their beds, having no other "room to live in." (Neild.)

This is admitted, consequently requires no farther remark.

4. "The floors, from their filthy "state, could not have been swept for "a long time." (Neild.)

John Gurney describes the rooms as having been whitewashed, a subject never adverted to by Neild. The circumstances of sweeping and washing must have been merely hearsay, or subsequent report; for, under the beds were collections of flue, and on the windows an infinity of cobwebs. These processes might have been introduced after Neild's departure and publication.

5. "The windows and casements "small; the latter all broke; the win- "dows dirty, and almost covered with "cobwebs." (Neild.)

The incorrectness of the press in periodical publications, is to be regretted rather than censured, for the frequency of errors, especially in the first paper of the month, which is the last printed, and sometimes within 48 hours of completing the work for delivery. On some occasions, when the sheet has been sent for correction, I have been professionally engaged, and Neild, perhaps, in a distant dungeon, which afford an apology on account of the incorrect wording of the passage above quoted; for, in reverting to Neild's rough notes before they were copied for the press, this sentence is really thus expressed: "The window panes "and casements small, the latter all "shut; the windows almost covered "with cobwebs, the air throughout "extremely impure." But of whatever number or size the windows might be would not avail any thing, the casements being shut, and the air rendered thereby extremely impure.

As John Gurney assures the publick that he *qualified* himself to give a *clear elucidation* of charges, it might be expected that the cobwebs with which the windows were thick hung, would not have escaped his attention unless they had been removed in consequence of Neild's having noticed them. Perhaps the spiders were designedly protected for the purpose of catching flies, as a gentleman told me his coachman did in his stable windows, to catch the flies which otherwise were extremely troublesome to his high-mettled horses; in the same manner as Hector St. John† encouraged hornets to build their nests in his parlour, which he thus describes: "In the middle of my parlour I "have a curious republick of indus- "trious hornets; their nest hangs to "the cieling, on the same twig on "which it was so admirably built and "contrived in the woods. Its removal "did not displease them, for they find "in my house plenty of food, and I "have a hole open in one of the panes "of the window, which answers all "their purposes. By this kind usage

* We should be as careful of our words as of our actions; and as far from speaking as from doing ill.

† Letters from an American Farmer, by J. Hector St. John, a Farmer in Pennsylvania, p. 41.

"they

"they are become quite harmleſs; they "live on the flies, which are very "troubleſome to us throughout the "ſummer; they are conſtantly buſy "in catching them, even on the eye-"lids of my children."

Captain Stedman* found ſtill more important advantages from domeſticated bees. "On the 10th" (May 1776), he obſerves, "I was viſited by a neigh-"bouring gentleman, whom I con-"ducted up my ladder (which led in-"to his chamber); but he had no "ſooner entered my aerial dwelling "when he leaped down from the top "to the ground, roaring like a mad-"man with agony and pain; after "which he inſtantly plunged his head "into the river; but looking up I ſoon "diſcovered the cauſe of his diſtreſs to "be an enormous neſt of wild bees or "*Waſſee-Waſſee*, in the thatch, di-"rectly above my head, as I ſtood "within my door; when I imme-"diately took to my heels as he had "done, and ordered them to be de-"moliſhed by my ſlaves without de-"lay." This, however, was not done, in conſequence of one of the ſlaves aſſuring him that they, by reſidence in his room, would prove harmleſs to the inhabitant; to prove which he made the ſlave firſt enter his room quite naked, without being moleſted. He adds, "I then ventured to follow, and I de-"clare, upon my honour, that even "after ſhaking the neſt, which made "the inhabitants buz about my ears, "not a ſingle bee attempted to ſting "me! This ſwarm of bees I ſince "kept unhurt, as my body guards." Prior to theſe guards, Captain Stedman, who received frequent preſents of proviſions from the amiable ſlave Joanna, whom he afterwards married, could not keep his brother-officers from depredations upon them.

6. "There was a leaden ſink in the "room, down which was conſtantly "thrown every ſpecies of filth." (Neild.)

The original note from whence the manuſcript for the preſs was copied, is not *in*, but *near* the room, and *room* in the next line is omitted. Neild thinks that it is juſt on the outſide of the door; but John Gurney, from his locality, can aſcertain its exact ſite.

7. Every other room was equally filthy as the one deſcribed, and from the ſame cauſe, offenſive privies.

John Gurney aſſerts that there are no erections that could warrant the name of privies. Let them then be called night-ſtools; and what advantage is gained, or fact altered? Neild has been repeatedly blamed for indelicacy in uſing the terms neceſſaries, ſewers, tubs, &c.; and is night-ſtools leſs indelicate? If he had added that ſome of theſe were nearly full, he would have ſpoken the truth, and might, perhaps, have been told, as he was at Glaſgow Tolbooth, "Sir, they are not "*full* yet; we generally empty them "once a fortnight."

With reſpect to the number of rooms viſited by Neild, his minutes do not aſcertain; there were, however, many; and he informs me by letter, that he thinks he omitted none of any conſequence. Thoſe he viſited had the caſements ſhut.

8. The beds contained two, and very frequently three perſons each, but in one there was a family of ſeven.

As to the number of perſons ſleeping in one bed, Neild took his information from the woman who attended him; he aſked at the ſeveral beds how many perſons ſlept in each, and noted down her anſwers, ſo that, if there were any error as to the preciſe number, it was no fault of his.

With reſpect to the boys' room, and the infirmity of one, whoſe urine paſſed completely through the bedding, and was ſuffered to accumulate to a putrid degree on the floor, Neild could not be miſtaken; for when he entered his remarks on paper he was accompanied by a gentleman of the greateſt reſpectability, and of whoſe ſkill the excellent hoſpital in Norwich bears indubitable proofs, and of whoſe humanity and attention to "the ſick in priſon," the gaol-book affords an honourable and laſting record*. On this ſubject, therefore, I imagine that John Gurney muſt have been miſinformed.

9. Five rooms, and not ſeven.

Neild was not at the workhouſe when the Small Pox proved ſo fatal. Whether the number of rooms was five or ſeven, in which the ſick and well were promiſcuouſly mixed together, he cannot hence determine, but he was told ſeven. The number ſignifies nothing, as to the ſubject of miſmanagement, or the nature of the fact.

* Narrative of a five years expedition againſt the revolted Negroes of Surinam, vol. II. p. 286.

* The preſent Mayor of Norwich.

If

If the relation given by John Gurney, of the aſſociating children in the Small Pox with thoſe healthy, be accurate, no part of Neild's reflections appear to me to convey a ſeverer cenſure upon the conduct of the Managers of this workhouſe, who certainly could not feel with the poet, the horrors of this moſt malignant peſtilence;

"——Have mercy, Heav'n— [ceeds
"Variola, what art thou? whence pro-
"This virulence which all but we eſcape,
"Thou *fatal* enemy to human kind*?"

In reviewing the charges exhibited againſt the character of Neild, of whom I am proud to ſay, from perſonal acquaintance, with Milton *ad Patrem*,

"Nomen in exemplum fero ſervabimus
"ævo†;"

I confeſs it gave me pain to ſee ſo diſtinguiſhed an individual as John Gurney, whoſe beneficence and humanity do honour to his fortune and rank in life, deſcend to little things, which in no point of view extenuate the miſmanagement of the Workhouſe; or the culpability of the Guardians.

In the multiplicity of objects which engaged the attention of Neild during the ſhort ſpace of time he ſpent at Norwich, ſome little inaccuracies might have eſcaped attention; but it does not appear that any one charge of the leaſt conſequence has been adduced; and what has been adduced has been explained or refuted. Weak indeed muſt be that man who expects from elevated genius an uniformity of greatneſs, or that the Eagle that ſoars into the ethereal expanſe may not ſometimes deſcend to a perch.

Is it not a ſtriking verification of that antient charge againſt certain guides, "who ſtrain their liquor "for a gnat, and ſwallow a bee-"tle†," that the eye ſhould be ſo microſcopic to trivial objects, and the viſion ſo imperfect to great ones? or, that any individual, after contemplating the narrative of the pot-hooks round Rayner's neck, and the log confined to the leg by an iron chain, ſhould proclaim, that this "*was not ſevere in its effect?*" Becauſe the youth was ſaid to be incorrigible, would cruelty render him leſs ſo? Is human reaſon ſo gnarrly, as to become more untractable than the inſtinct of St. John's Hornets, or the Bees of Stedman? In deſcribing this boy to me, Neild tenderly obſerves,

"He did not appear to be *incorrigible*, becauſe he had both ſenſe and gratitude to come running after the Mayor and myſelf, and thanked us *feelingly* for his deliverance. I ſay *feelingly*, becauſe his eyes were filled with tears. My firſt viſit to the Bridewell the next day rather confirmed than altered my opinion."

Had the managers been actuated by the ſentiments of a Prince who had ſeen the degraded ſtate which pride had produced on Nebuchadnezzar, and of whom prophecy* had ſpoken of by name, 200 years before he was born, and who, in his interview with Daniel in the 70 years captivity, had learned "that choice, not compulſion, con-"ſtitutes the virtue of action," they would have exerciſed other means of reformation than degradation of mind, and long-continued corporal ſufferance agreably to the ſentiments of Cyrus;

"Il veut qu'elles ſoient heureuſes, et qu'elles contribuent à leur bonheur; qu'elles ſoient heureuſes par amour, et par un amour de pur choix; c'eſt ainſi que leur merite augmente leur felicité§."

But the ſubſequent remark of this reſpectable individual exceeds indeed the apathy apparent on the puniſhment itſelf. He thinks that thoſe iron and wooden inſtruments *had however better be laid aſide*; and why? not becauſe of the pain inflicted, or the mental degradation occaſioned,—no—but becauſe "*they muſt have the appearance of evil, and*

* Thomſon's Palace of Diſeaſe, B. II. l. 239.

† We will preſerve his name for an example to late poſterity.

‡ Matth. xxiii. 24. "That ſtrain out a "gnat, but ſwallow down a camel."

PURVER.

* Iſaiah xlv. 1.

§ Les Voyages de Cyrus, T. ii. l. viii.

might

might be IMPROPERLY *used under less humane guardians.*" Does he then, mean to assert that they were ever PROPERLY used! Could a gentleman, who has laudably exerted himself with the rest of his humane brethren in favour of the African race, on whom the iron cravat of Rayner is a frequent punishment, doubt the IMPROPRIETY of applying these instruments on a defenceless youth! Can any Guardians of the poor be humane, who should thus yoke the children intrusted to their protection? Under a sentiment thus publickly avowed, would Voltaire have afforded an eulogy, which could alone apply to universal Beneficence?

" Je ne puis m'empêcher de déclarer, que je les estime un peuple vraiment grand, vertueux, plein d'industrie, d'intelligence, et de sagesse. Ce sont des gens animés des principes les plus étendus de *bénéficence*, qu'il y ait jamais eu sur la terre. Leur *charité*, se porte sur toute la race du genre humain, ne refusant à personne les miséricordes des dieux. Enfin, c'est peut-être le seul parti chez les Chrétiens, dont la pratique du corps entier, réponde constamment à les principes*."

We read afterwards that, " *ill-directed efforts to do good, are too frequently attended with mischief.*" This, as negatively applicable to Neild, has been verified; for his efforts have been attended with good, consequently they have been *well*, not *ill-directed*; many instances of which should have concluded this Letter, had it not been already too much extended by J. C. LETTSOM.

*** *In this place it was our intention to have inserted Mr.* NEILD'S *Description of the* GAOL *at* NEWCASTLE-UPON TYNE, *and the smaller Gaol called the* CASTLE-GARTH, *and also of* MORPETH GAOL; *but, want of room compels us for the present to conclude with,*

MORPETH COUNTY BRIDEWELL, has been built about six years. Nicholas Henderson keeper, he is by trade a weaver, and has a workshop near the prison; salary 30l. Chaplain, none. Surgeon, Mr. *Sands*; makes a bill. Allowance, four pence a day to all who are unable to work, but prisoners committed to hard labour, who are in health, have their earnings only to subsist upon.

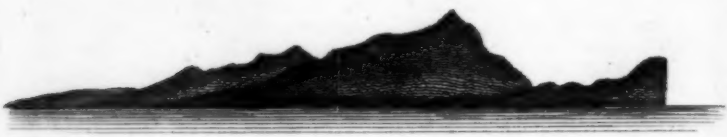
Two small courts, with a sewer in each; that for the men has a pump and a covered passage 49 feet long and 6 feet 5 inches wide, where prisoners are allowed to walk one hour in the day. On the ground floor are 12 sleeping cells, six for men, and six for women, separated by a lobby or passage 18 yards long and 2 yards wide. Each cell is 8 feet 4 inches by 6 feet 2, and 8 feet high to the crown of the arch, fitted up with wooden bedsteads, straw, and two rugs each. Over these are two work-rooms, that for the men 28 feet by 16 feet 4, and 8 feet 6 inches high, into which two sleeping cells open; the one has two beds in it and is 21 feet by 8, with a fire-place; the other holds one bed. The women's work-room is 22 feet by 16 feet 4, and their two sleeping-cells open into it. In one of these was a *man* very ill (apparently dying) of the bloody flux, who had been committed as a vagrant. The door of each cell has an aperture of nine inches square, is well lighted and ventilated, and a grated and glazed window. Act and clauses not up. The keeper but lately appointed. There is a good garden behind the house which the prisoners might be occasionally employed in, and if some of the windows in front were stopped up, and others made at the back of the keeper's house, he would have a complete command of the two court-yards, which prisoners might then have the constant use of. Keeper pays window-tax. Number of prisoners, 9th September 1802, four.

HOUSE of CORRECTION at Hexham, keeper, Joseph Daglish; salary 30l. and the HOUSE of CORRECTION at Tynemouth, keeper, Robert Robson; salary 30l. These two prisons are under the same regulations as that at Morpeth. JAMES NEILD.

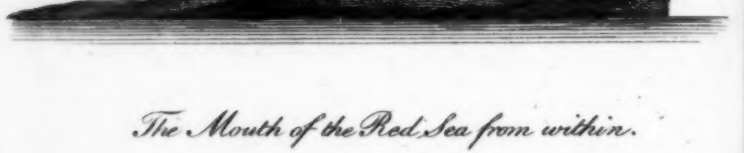
JUSTUS HOSTIBUS, in language too infamous to repeat, endeavours to vindicate *his friend Bunnaparte's* conduct to *Pichegru* and *Captain Wright*; and boldly pronounces the narrative of their having been murdered to be " lying, nonsensical, and literally groundless."

* Encyclopédie (Le Chevalier de Jaucourt) T. xiii. p. 648. folio, 1765. *(Tremblaurea.)*

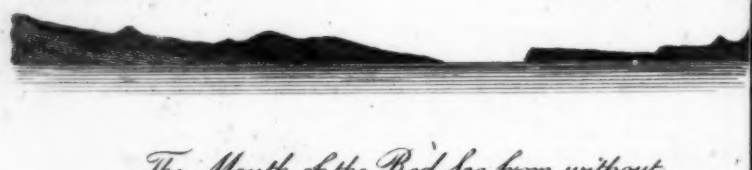
Cape Gardafui, the Eastern Extremity of Africa.



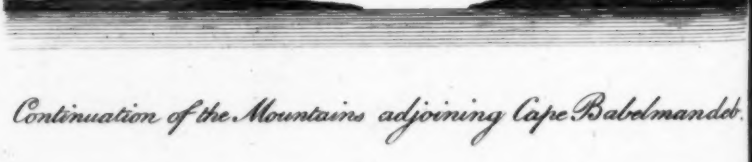
The Mouth of the Red Sea from within.



The Mouth of the Red Sea from without.



Continuation of the Mountains adjoining Cape Babelmandeb.



ORIGINAL JOURNAL *of a* VOYAGE *into the* RED SEA, *in the* SWIFT *Sloop of War*, 1795. *(See Plate I.)*

THE Swift left Madras in February 1795, with three ships belonging to the Nabob of Arcot, the Succefs galley, Surprize, and Generous Friends, to convoy them into the Red Sea. The intention of this voyage was, to convey pilgrims to Mecca, where the Mahometans do penance at the ſhrine of their Prophet. This is promoted by the Nabob leſs from a principle of charity than from a deſire to profit by their devotions. The ſhips had alſo a commercial object, for they were to purchaſe women for the Prince's Seraglio; ſo that amidſt the proſpects of futurity the intereſts of the terreſtrial paradiſe were not neglected. We carried a quantity of treaſure for that and other purpoſes.

As we paſſed the Nabob's palace, a ſtately old building in the neighbourhood of Madraſs, we diſplayed his colours in the room of our own, and complimented him with a Royal ſalute; but the ſailors were indignant at this humiliation of the Britiſh flag, and murmured to ſee it yield to that of a Foreign Sovereign.

As ſoon, however, as the ſalute was fired, and we were nearly out of ſight, we reſumed our proper flag. The enſign, which we had for this purpoſe from Admiral Rainier, was of white ſilk, with a grey border, and a ball in the centre of the ſame colour.

The next day we were off Porto Nova, a ſmall Engliſh ſtation a few leagues South of Madraſs; here the Nabob had obligingly ordered that a dinner ſhould be provided for us, and ſent on board on our arrival; but, through the diſhoneſty of his dependants, we received only the common coaſt curry and a few fowls. The next morning we weighed, and ſteered along the Coaſt of Coromandel; then, after ſome days coaſting round Ceylon, we ſaw Point-de-Galle on the South ſide of that Iſland, and from thence ſtretched acroſs to Cape Comorin, the Southern point of India, proceeding, on the Weſtern coaſt, till we arrived at Cochin; this was a tedious paſſage becauſe the Monſoon winds were againſt us, and we were forced to wait for the aſſiſtance of the tide.

Cochin is a Dutch ſettlement, ſince taken by the Engliſh, ſeated at the mouth of a river, but ſo covered with trees that nothing is viſible but the flag, which waves upon the lofty ſummit of a tower. This river forms ſeveral little iſlands within the land, and here they build ſhips of a moderate ſize; but a reef of rocks extends acroſs its mouth in ſuch a manner that its approach is difficult, and ſometimes dangerous. At this place ſome of us obtained leave to go on ſhore, where we found, to our inexpreſſible ſatisfaction, after wandering about for ſome time, a comfortable *table d'hote*, at which our appetites were ſo good, that the Dutch laid down their knives and forks to look at us. Nobody but thoſe who have been half ſtarved, or have been fed upon ſalt beef and biſcuit, can know the ſatisfaction with which we devoured our dinner; for the bracing coolneſs of the ſea air prevents that laſſitude and want of appetite ſo common in hot climates, which was conſpicuous in the reſt of the company.

There is ſomething in the water, or other diet of this place, which occaſions an enormous ſwelling of the legs; and ſeveral natives appear with one, or both, enlarged to a very extraordinary thickneſs, but without betraying any embarraſſment as they walk. When we left this town, a merchant ſhip, in paſſing, lowered her top-gallant ſails to us; a token of reſpect owing to the Britiſh Navy from antient uſage, but now ſeldom claimed, and more ſeldom complied with.

We next bent our courſe acroſs the Indian ocean, paſſing through a cluſter of drowned iſlands, covered with trees, which appear like ſo many foreſts growing out of the ſea; and, as ſeveral of them are ſurrounded with dangerous rocks, it is fortunate that the trees indicate their ſituation; theſe Iſlands are called the Laccadives. The inceſſant calms, and conſequent heat of the weather, would have made this voyage extremely tedious, if the ſmoothneſs of the ſea had not rendered communication eaſy with the other ſhips, and thereby increaſed our means of ſociety. Thus the officers from the different ſhips reciprocally viſited each other, and diſcontent diſappeared in the magic of the grog bottle.

As we approached the African continent we paſſed the Iſland of Socatra, which was antiently fortified by the Portugueſe, when they diſcovered the Southern

Southern paſſage to India, in order to hinder the Venetian trade through the Red Sea. About 40 leagues beyond this, we beheld the Eaſtern extremity of Africa, called Cape Garduſoy; the mountains behind it are high and rugged, but they gradually diminiſh into a low point, which forms the cape.

Two nights after this, being near the mouth of the Red Sea, the Lieutenant of the watch deſcried, at ſome diſtance, an appearance which, for a moment, created conſiderable alarm; this was a luminous ſpot, of moderate extent, like the reflection of ſtrong light upon the ſea: our perplexity increaſed as we obſerved that the night was perfectly dark, and that no heavenly body could have produced ſuch an effect. This, at firſt, induced us to deviate from our courſe; but, by degrees, on a nearer approach, the brilliancy of the object decreaſed, and we paſſed over a part of this illuminated field. When ſome water was drawn up in a bucket, it appeared, being held to a lanthorn, to contain minute particles of fiſhes ſpawn, whoſe phoſphoric qualities had occaſioned this ſhining phenomenon. The next day our fiſhermen were ſucceſsful; they gave us an opportunity of ſeeing the beautiful ſucceſſive tints of the dying Dolphin; but thoſe who partook of the fiſh were more ſubſtantially gratified by a freſh meal; even the coarſe fleſh of the Shark is not unacceptable to ſailors who have been ſome time from port. Being now near the narrow entrance of the Red Sea called the Strait of Babelmandel, which is ſcarce two miles in breadth, we hove the ſhip to, and waited till next morning, becauſe there are ſome deep and dangerous bays in this neighbourhood where ſhips have been ingulfed and loſt; but about 8 o'clock we entered this Strait, which ſignifies *The Gate of Weeping*, impelled with great ſwiftneſs by a powerful wind and current, ſo that in ſix hours we reached Mocha, the firſt town within the Red Sea, on the Arabian ſide.

The antients named that part of the Ocean, contiguous to this gulph, the Erythræan Sea, Ἐρυθρὸς ſignifying *red*; beſides this, the red coral grows within it ſo plentifully at the bottom that, in ſhallow places, I have obſerved it gives the water a roſy tinge; from one, or both, of theſe circumſtances, the Red Sea obtained its name. In former ages it was thought to be red as blood, and that the navigation of it teemed with danger; from ſuch notions ſuperſtitious people of old times fancied that it was the abode of ſpirits, that phantoms hovered in the waters, and that ghoſts ſtalked upon the ſtrands; indeed, the minds of our ſailors were not entirely untinctured with this belief.

As ſoon as the weather permitted, the natives viſited us in canoes, and brought dates and melons. Theſe poor people were miſerable, and half naked, but a much ſtronger race than the puny inhabitants of the Carnatic. The ragged rogues were as deficient in honeſty as in cloathing, and took little pains to conceal their depredations. Mocha, which is famous for coffee, is one of the chief towns in this part of Arabia; the whiteneſs of its houſes very much embelliſhes the diſtant view, but the filth of the ſtreets, and the ruinous condition of many of the buildings, by no means gratifies a nearer approach.

The windows are of thin wood, ſanciſully perforated to admit light and air, but ſo that they totally exclude the view from without. The walls are chiefly of mud, or coral ſtone, and many are plaſtered with ſtucco. The fortifications are perpendicular white walls, and towers crowned with battlements, having a narrow rampart: the towers ſtand a muſket-ſhot from each other; ſome are round, and ſome ſquare, perforated with ſmall windows. The ditch is formed by a trifling elevation of earth in front of the wall, which is continued towards the ſea; and ſome antient pieces of braſs and iron cannon, well honey-combed, are mounted on the ſea face. The land, behind the town, is planted with dates, which we obtained in abundance, and, beſides them, water melons, apricots, plantains, bananas, pomegranates, gourds, olives, and plenty of grapes, all ſo ripe and delicious that we looked with aſtoniſhment on the barren ſands around us. The coaſt is low, ſandy, and deficient of verdure; it ſeems to have been, formerly, part of the ſea, but inland mountains riſe, at a great diſtance, among fertile valleys. The oppoſite coaſt of Abyſſinia, which is dimly viſible in clear weather, appears more mountainous, and abrupt. The edge of the town is like the concavity of a half moon, and is flanked by two mouldering caſtles.

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The landing-place, which projects from the gate, is protected by a block-house, with several guns in a miserable condition; and here when ships arrive, they display the Mahometan flag, a white two-bladed sword in a red field. The English have a small factory, whose principal trade is coffee: but Europeans are generally ill treated by the lower ranks on the score of religion. I was once insulted, by a ragged rabble, for admiring a lady's veil; for her face was invisible. At another time I was soused with dirty water from an upper window, under which I stood to sketch a mosque. The women who appear in the streets have always a veil, which they dare not remove, though it seldom conceals any thing but deformity; holes are made for the eyes and nose, and it hangs under the chin in form of a bag, having a most whimsical appearance. So vigilant was the jealousy of the men, that the meanest females were inaccessible to the gallantry of our tars, who seldom miss a wife in every port; but they saw that this prohibition did not proceed from the reluctance of the softer sex; and, by exerting a most extraordinary forbearance, these desponding lovers peaceably resigned themselves to celibacy.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 4.

A RECENT publication having fallen into my hands, under the title of "An Essay on the best Means of civilizing the Subjects of the British Empire in India, and diffusing the Light of the Christian Religion throughout the Eastern World," to which the University of Glasgow adjudged Dr. Buchannan's prize; as a late resident at Calcutta, not entirely uninformed as to the subject, nor an absolute stranger to Mr. Buchannan, I will beg leave, though no critick by profession, to trouble you with two or three general observations on the work, and the design of it. And if a reader of this production of the Edinburgh press, which in type and paper is a real ornament to it, be surprised to find that a member of the Established church of England, one of the chaplains of Fort William, in Bengal, vice-provost of the College of Fort William, and professor of classics in the same, in the enjoyment of emoluments in that church to the amount of more than 2000 l. a year, who used, also, I well remember in India, to boast his education on the lap of our *alma mater Cantabrigiensis*, would delegate a Scotch University to the adjudication of a prize essay on such a subject as that before us; the few observations I have to offer, and the information I could give, would abundantly cure him of his admiration.

Just before I left Calcutta, an anonymous publication appeared there, brought forward in an expensive manner, sold at the moderate price of 3 l. sterling, and containing a gross libel on all ecclesiastical establishments. Suspicion at that time prevailed of certain persons, of no small consideration in the place, having been concerned in it. And whoever may have read that Eastern publication, and will travel through this Northern one, the subject of my present remarks, the suspicions I hinted will, I am persuaded, with him, amount to circumstantial proofs that the same projecting head was the prime mover of both. He will find, in this Hyperborean one, "part the 2nd," and a very counterpart of the other. The same assumed consequence pervades both, the same oblique censures of establishments, a similar abuse of a very respectable character, Mr. Kiernander, who was sent out a missionary to India by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and, who, with monies collected by subscription, built a church at Calcutta, called the Missionary Church.

In contrast to the mission in which that gentleman was concerned, our Essayist, representing that association he would recommend, formed on the model of the Glasgow *Particular* Baptist Society, thus expresses himself: "It must be essentially unlike to that Missionary Society, doubtless a satire upon the name, which is said to have been instituted, not long ago, by one who, openly and unblushingly, has made Religion more a matter of state trick, than was almost ever done before; which was composed of the clerks of the different bureaus of government; alike ignorant, as we may suppose, of the doctrines of the Gospel, and inattentive to the duties of Religion: acquainted, not with the laws of Jesus, but with the doctrines of a low and tortuous policy; the mean creatures of an infamous usurper, not the dignified servants, the upright vice-gerents of the God of Heaven;

Heaven; their lives a scandal to the profession of Christianity, neither illustrative of her excellence, nor calculated to advance that noble cause, in support of which they profess to be embodied." Bravo, Mr. Mitchell! if you can *unblushingly* read this extract from your own labours; whatever prize you may obtain at Glasgow, in the court of candour you will never bear away the palm of modesty.

In speaking of the establishment of Courts of Law, the Essayist recommends "adequate salaries, and to provide for the *dignity* and independence of the tribunals. So that people having the majesty of justice before their eyes might be won over to the practice." See p. 99. The same idea, had the author consulted consistency, and written with a display of impartiality of judgment, would have taught him, that a religious establishment, and not a mean one, was the best human means of christianising India. The disregard of "elegance of exterior in the rites of worship, and the abhorrence of an *interested* and *embodied Priesthood*, that marks genuine Christianity," are observations of no small effect in introducing encomiums on his favourite institution, the Baptist Mission at Glasgow; and his frequent references to a repository of literary knowledge, the Baptist Magazine, his earnest recommendation of an association, built on that of the Glasgow *Particular Baptists*, very plainly demonstrate the cast of our Essayist's religious sentiments. He, indeed, asserts, that he "is not ashamed to avow himself a Presbyterian." *Professionally* so, it is presumed, Mr. Mitchell means: just as Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Church of England.

The Hindoos, says our author, cannot be converted by the Missionaries of the Catholic or any other church. There have been, he informs us, Missionaries from the Established Church of England, from the Danes, &c. but the *Particular Baptists*, who have raised a *mighty* sensation in the North of the British Empire, he conceives to be the delegated apostles for the conversion of India. Who those *particular Baptists* are, or what is the point of distinction between them and our Anabaptists, who, I believe, now denominate themselves Baptists, I wish Mr. Mitchell had informed us; for, I declare, I do not know, and shall never go to Glasgow to learn it. Such an association, he supposes, should be allowed to act, and teach, according to the *enlightened* dictates of their own minds.

I must own I cannot but dissent from our ingenious Essayist here. Union in religion I have always considered as the best cement of civil society. And a religion, split into twenty divisions, might it be supposed that such a religion could christianise India, would carry with it the ground of feuds and animosities that would be dangerous to the civil government; and how far it could justify a supposition that it might christianise India, I leave to the perspicuity of our *enlightened* Essayist to determine.

When, in his delineation of an association calculated to diffuse the light of the Gospel through Asia, each one acting and teaching according to the dictates of his own illuminated mind, Mr. Mitchell pleads for "a salary, but such an one as will not operate as a temptation to hypocrisy in assuming a religious profession;" may I ask, whether his sarcastic allusion refers to the professors of the Church of England, or the Kirk of Scotland, or both? If it be admitted in the most extensive sense, that is, in the last, he must take care that it do not bear hard upon more individuals than one.

I have already intruded, Mr. Urban, on your print and paper farther than I at first intended, and will beg leave to add only one observation more. And that affects our author in an ugly point, as it impeaches his veracity. When this historical Essayist asserts, "that the full complement of Chaplains, for the establishment of the East India Company, is only nine, intimating, from that representation, the necessary mission of *particular Baptists*. I am sorry to give him a flat contradiction; and, to affirm, the number is exactly double of what he states it to be. And in adding, that "seldom more than five, or six, were ever in actual residence," I deny the truth of that assertion also. And, with the impartial reader, my negative will, I trust, weigh as heavy as Mr. Mitchell's affirmative; whether he derived his intelligence from the Baptist Magazine, or from whatever other, equally, literary depôt.

These reflections, Mr. Urban, I beg leave to observe, are by no means pointed

pointed againſt miſſions for the purpoſe of diffuſing the light of Chriſtianity in India. On the contrary, no one is more ſtrongly convinced of the uſe of them, than myſelf. But they will not, unſupported by an eſtabliſhment, without a miracle, be equal to ſo great an effect, as that moſt deſirable one of chriſtianiſing India.

Yours, &c. ASIATICUS.

THE PROJECTOR. N° LIII.

"Hiſtrio hoc videbit in ſcenâ, quod non videbit ſapiens in vitâ?" CICERO.

FEW compariſons have more frequently occurred in writing than that of human life to the ſtage; and familiar converſation, even among thoſe who have perhaps ſeldom ſeen a theatre, has condeſcended to borrow many ſignificant and ſerious expreſſions from the œconomy of mimic life. We frequently ſpeak of being delighted with new ſcenes, or diſguſted with a continued repetition of the ſame ſcene. We applaud the man who attempts a difficult part, and performs it well, and we ſigh at the remembrance of thoſe who are gone, or going off the ſtage, and can delight us no more. Perhaps, indeed, in many other caſes, if our language were attentively examined, we ſhould find that a very great part of what we conſider as the moſt appropriate expreſſions on ſerious occaſions, and calculated to elevate the ſubject of converſation or writing, is derived from the technical cant of a buſineſs, which if not ludicrous, is at leaſt remote from the gravity of ſpeech which we wiſh to aſſume. Whoever attends to the language moſt in uſe, even in the Senate, at the Bar, or in the Pulpit, will be ſurpriſed to find how much of it is borrowed from the ſhop of the mechanic, and labour of the ploughman, or even the meaneſt occupations in common life. Yet, although much of our language is ſtrikingly figurative, we muſt be content to follow univerſal cuſtom, and honour the images introduced into refined ſpeech, as we ſometimes honour men who have advanced into high rank in ſociety, without reminding them of their low origin. In the caſe of figures of ſpeech, we trace their hiſtory only when a ludicrous purpoſe is to be obtained, and when thoſe images are to be placed before our eyes which would not elſe affect our ſenſe of ridicule. Artiſts and wits know how to exhibit the figure ſo as to preſent the object in a light that never was ſuſpected. To paint a caricature, or compoſe an epigram, where the praiſe or cenſure of a miniſter of ſtate is the object; nothing is ſo eaſy as to depict office by a man managing the helm of a ſhip, or to exhibit oppreſſion by the figure of a man whoſe back is broken by weights repreſenting taxes.

But of all figurative expreſſions, ſanctioned by preſcription, few are perhaps in more general uſe, either in common converſation, or among the moral writers, than thoſe which are borrowed from the ſtage, and applied to the buſineſs of human life. Our celebrated poet told us long ago that,

All the world's a ſtage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts.

Succeeding writers have uſed the ſame compariſon, no doubt with the intention, that their readers ſhould profit by the anxiety of dramatic heroes to perform their part well, and as much as poſſible to realize the character they aſſume.

Dean Swift, who was frequently out of humour with mankind, ſays that "Life is a tragedy, wherein we ſit as ſpectators awhile, and then act our own part in it." Some, however, may doubt the propriety of this compariſon. In the buſineſs of the theatre, the ſpectators continue to ſit without any deſire to act a part: but allowing this to allude to the days of youth, in which we may be ſaid to be ſpectators, and, I am afraid, without paying much attention to what is performing, life may be more juſtly compared to a drama, which has that mixture of tragedy and comedy, of which Shakſpeare affords ſome admirable examples in his hiſtorical plays.

But compariſons muſt neither be examined too ſcrupulouſly, nor puſhed too far: human life is in truth ſomething ſo much more important than the amuſements of a theatre, that there are but few circumſtances in which it can be dignified by the reſemblance. Still, as it has been frequently adopted, it may not be unprofitable to inquire, whether there are not ſome particulars in which the ſtage of human life may be improved, by adopting the regulations and diſcipline of the leſſer ſtage.

In the firſt place, then, we may ſug-

ſuggeſt that the general conduct of the greateſt and beſt performers is in many reſpects deſerving of being adopted in the buſineſs of common life. The care which actors of this deſcription take to prepare themſelves for their profeſſional duties, by attentive ſtudy, by cultivating the memory, by avoiding what may injure the power of body as well as mind, by inveſtigating their author's meaning, by obſervation of real life and manners, and by frequent rehearſals and conſultations with perſons of judgment and taſte, are all circumſtances that cannot be too cloſely imitated by performers in the world at large. We obſerve that they are not content with attaining mediocrity only, and would be little gratified by the praiſe of meaning well: but, with a laudable ambition, they ſtrive at excellence, even in a part which meaſured by lines only, appears trifling, but which they elevate into conſequence; and in this, and all their attempts, they endeavour to ſatisfy the faſtidious critic, as well as the more indifferent ſpectator. They avoid all trick and artifice, follow Nature in the expreſſion of the paſſions, in their tones, their pauſes, their looks, and geſtures, and with not to catch applauſe from the low and illiterate by extravagance of buffle, unmeaning exclamation, or unnatural attitudes and grimaces. All this ſurely might be brought into the buſineſs of public, or even of domeſtic life, with the greateſt advantage.

There is another, perhaps an inferior object of a good actor's care, which may yet be uſefully recommended to the imitation of a very numerous and intereſting claſs in ſociety: I mean the pains he takes to dreſs himſelf with the ſtricteſt regard to the character he is to perform. On the ſtage this is conſidered as a matter of great importance, and an attention is paid not only to the character, but to the age of the party to be repreſented; which cannot be too cloſely copied by thoſe who are to perform in real life, and cannot be too highly commended; yet there is much reaſon to think that it is more frequently commended than imitated; a neglect for which I am unable to account, becauſe they who are guilty of the moſt glaring impropriettes in dreſs, are the very perſons who are moſt conſtant in their attendance before the curtain, and ſeem moſt anxious to derive their manners in other reſpects from thoſe behind it.

Whatever other reſemblance there may be diſcovered between the ſtage and human life, I am afraid there are ſome concluſions to be drawn not much in favour of the latter. When we conſider that all abuſes on the ſtage are expelled or rectified by ſtrict and irreſiſtable diſcipline, we naturally look for a ſimilar controul in the caſe of performers in real life, but we look in vain. In real life the ſpectators have either too little power, or are too remiſs in exerting it in ſuppreſſing irregularities. Perhaps, indeed, like the other claſs of ſpectators, their taſte may have been vitiated, and they may be inclined to favour abuſes againſt which their anceſtors would have revolted. Certain it is, that on the ſtage, no manager would dare to exhibit, nor would the trunkmaker or his ſucceſſors, the diurnal critics, tolerate the appearance, for example, of a virgin habited in the dreſs of a ſtrumpet; yet of late it may be affirmed, without breach of charity or truth, that ſuch prepoſterous appearances have been very frequent on the world's ſtage, and have not been followed by ſo much hiſſing as they deſerved. It is ſurely among the moſt remarkable errors into which mankind are liable to fall, that the parties to whom I allude ſhould forget, that the *coſtume* of virtue admits of very few changes, that it has been held ſacred in all wiſe nations, and that they who wear the livery of another miſtreſs, compel the world to believe that they are very eager to enter into her ſervice.

Another leſſon which may be very profitably taken from the ſtage is, that the beſt performers are not always acting; they have their ſeaſons of buſineſs and of retirement, and during their more conſtant employment, they have their hours and days for ſtudy, and for preparing themſelves in the part they are to act, with a reſpectful attention to the wiſhes and expectations of the audience before whom they are to appear, and who never excuſe defects unleſs in caſes where, on ſome ſudden emergency, a performer is called to his poſt on very ſhort notice. Somewhat of this diviſion of time between buſineſs and the preparation for buſineſs, between thinking and acting, would be extremely proper for the conſideration of thoſe performers in common life, who are perpetually ſhifting the ſcene, without advancing the plot,

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and without allowing themſelves leiſure to inquire how their laſt performance was received, nor how they are to prepare themſelves for the next. So very anxious are they to be always ſeen, and to "fret and ſtrut" on the ſtage, that they cannot ſpare even one day in ſeven to review their performances, and ſtudy their characters. The miſchiefs ariſing from this living in a perpetual buſtle and exclusion of thought, are ſo many and ſerious, that it is aſtoniſhing they are neglected by thoſe who boaſt of their acting, the vaſt buſineſs they perform, and the applauſe they receive; and yet they are ſo obvious to the ſpectators, that it ſeems wholly unneceſſary to point them out. It may not, however, be impertinent to add, that this practice ſwells the ſuperannuated liſt, and fills the world with more bad actors and ſhocking performances than any other circumſtance.

But as we may derive ſome inſtruction from attending to the œconomy of a well-regulated ſtage, we may alſo obſerve ſome examples that ought to operate in another way: one thing that contributes very much to the injury of the theatres and the diſappointment of the ſpectators, is the vanity and conceit of certain perſons claiming a right to perform the firſt and moſt difficult characters, who are totally unfit either by nature or ſtudy: they contrive by ſome intereſt to appear once, perhaps, in ſuch parts, preceded by much puffing and oſtentatious promiſes; but they are diſcovered to be groſſly deficient in voice, look, manners, and underſtanding; they diſappoint the audience, and either retire wholly in dudgeon, or dwindle into what the players term third and fourth rates; and are ſometimes happy if permitted to carry a lover's meſſage, where they formerly brandiſhed the marſhal's truncheon.

That there are many parallel caſes in real life is, I humbly preſume, conſiſtent with general experience; and the conſequence is, that we have ſo few great characters ably ſupported. The character of a gentleman is, generally, very badly repreſented, from its being ſo frequently attempted by mere coxcombs; but it muſt be allowed, on the other hand, that the characters in low comedy have ſome very able repreſentatives; rakes, and buffoons, are not ſcarce, and we have ſome excellent coquets, jilts, and pert chambermaids.

Of late, too, we have heard of performers, or rather candidates, who have aimed at the higheſt ranks of the drama, at an age when it would have been more natural to expect they ſhould have been at ſchool. That this occurs, likewiſe, in life, is ſo obvious, that I preſume, the ſtage may be acquitted of having introduced the innovation. I rather think they are indebted for it, to the attempts ſo continually made by boys to play the parts of men, and not always of the beſt of men. Life, indeed, appears of late, to be thought ſo long, and ſo tedious, that, in order to bring it within a moderate compaſs, and ſhorten its labour and its fatigues, the period commonly called youth, and formerly appropriated to inſtruction, has been left entirely out, and manhood, gallantry, and diſſipation, commence with the breaking-up of ſchool. One conſequence of this is, that we have no longer any occaſion to make allowances for inexperience and ignorance of the world, for none of the frolics and follies of youth are now diſcernible except in gentlemen, who have, by ſome accident, reached their grand climacteric. But as the ſpectators of the leſſer ſtage appear to have become tired of this ſudden tranſition, from the nurſery to the green-room, this anachroniſm in the date of dramatic efforts, it is to be hoped, that thoſe of the greater ſtage will, after a few more failures, and the expoſure of a few more abſurdities, be enabled to perceive that talents are not to be forced with impunity; that there are intermediate ſteps between the child and the man; and that there is a ſtated and regular progreſs in the various periods of human life, which, all things conſidered, it is not worth while to diſturb.

In noticing what we are to avoid, in theſe figurative alluſions to the ſtage, it is, perhaps, unneceſſary to inform my readers that, of late years, a very rapid decline has been perceptible in our theatres. For this many cauſes have been aſſigned, and many ingenious attempts made to explain away each of them. The managers proteſt againſt any ſhare of the blame; the town ſays there are no good plays; the writers complain there is no taſte left. Perhaps theſe parties may be ſafely allowed to ſhare the evil, in whatever proportions they think moſt equita-

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ble, as, it appears, they are entitled to the whole, in one way or other. But it ought to be the care of thoſe who belong to the world's ſtage, that the compariſon does not hold in their caſe, by cultivating a purer taſte in their amuſements, and leſs of the burleſque and farcical in their ſerious parts. On the contrary, the compariſon will be juſtified, if laughter be the only object, and conſumption of time, or gaining of money (no matter by what degradation) the only wiſh and effort. Low characters, ludicrous dreſſes, and indecent dialogue, may be then introduced without offence, and continued without obſtruction; for what can impede ſuch irregularities, when all the rules of taſte have been violated, and all the motives for proper acting diſcarded?

It may yet be allowed that, even in our theatres, there are periodical returns of, at leaſt, a profeſſion of amendment. Thoſe who peruſe the newſpapers will diſcover, at the approach of the winter ſeaſon, many large promiſes of reformation, excellent actors engaged, capital pieces committed to rehearſal, and ſchemes of œconomy formed; all that was formerly offenſive to taſte or morals, is to be baniſhed; and new ſcenes, dreſſes, and decorations, are preparing to embelliſh the coming novelties, that applauſe may be invited, and intereſt promoted.

Life has its ſeaſons, too, when it is not unuſual to form ſimilar reſolutions, and to prepare for the better performance of its duties. The commencement of a year is that ſeaſon, when every man thinks he is entering on a wiſer plan, becauſe he has lived to ſee the errors of the former. They will be diſappointed, however, if they practiſe, on themſelves, the deceit which the caterers of theatrical amuſements practiſe on the public; if they encounter the ſame temptations, and the ſame difficulties, without a higher ſtrength than can be derived from mere reſolution, and if they think reformation eaſy, merely becauſe they have found a date for it.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 6.*

I LATELY learnt from Mr. Dyer of the Admiralty Office, that on his accompanying the Governors of Greenwich Hoſpital as their Secretary, into the North of England in laſt year, to viſit the eſtates which belong to that charity, he took the opportunity whilſt they were on that which was forfeited to the Crown in conſequence of Lord Derwentwater being beheaded as a traitor, of aſcertaining whether that nobleman's head was buried in the coffin with the body, which had been doubted. On going into the vault of the family chapel, on the eſtate, the coffin was pointed out to him, which with much labour he opened, and found it contained ſeveral others: in the inner one the body was embalmed, the head lying alſo by it; he took it out, and could diſcern very clearly where the axe had paſſed through. The hair was perfect. There was no diſagreeable exhalation from the coffins, and the ſhroud was but little decayed.

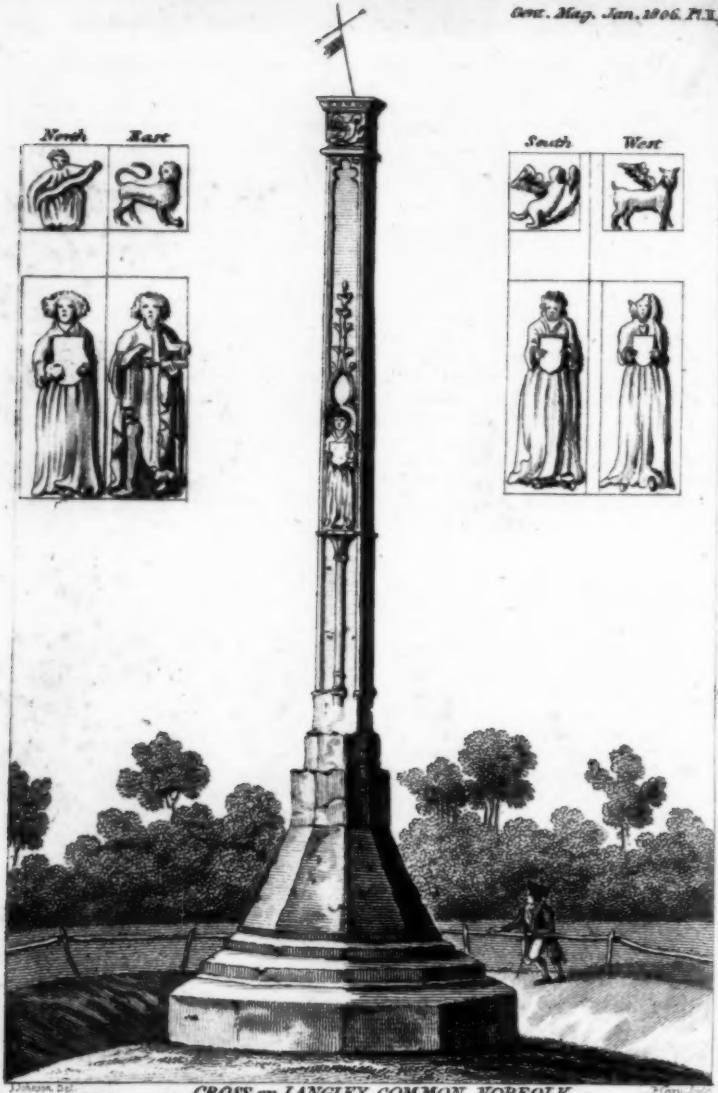
Round the neck the cloths that wrapped up or kept together the embalming ingredients were tucked into the aperture, as if into the end of a tube. Yours, &c. I. D. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Blandford, Dec. 26.*

THE other day I was looking over the copy of an endowment of a vicarage in the 13th century, where, after mentioning the penſion or annual ſtipend, and the various tithes to be received by the Vicar, it mentions alſo "the cuſtom called ſhot corn." I believe I have ſomewhere met with the expreſſion before, but cannot recollect whether any explanation accompanied it, and feel much doubt to what it can relate, being at preſent far from books which might give ſome inſight into the matter. I ſhould therefore be much obliged to ſome of your numerous correſpondents for their opinion; as probably the cuſtom may be referred to in many other endowments of that and the next century. Perhaps they may ſatisfy many of your readers, as well as myſelf, whether the cuſtom was aboliſhed by any Act of Parliament at the Reformation, as well as what it conſiſted in; or whether it may not ſtill continue, being a part of the eccleſiaſtical proviſion made for the reſident or officiating miniſter for ſome centuries before. Whether in hazarding a conjecture, that the expreſſion common in ſome counties, of *ſhooting out grain* from a ſack or bag into any other, or upon a floor, &c. might poſſibly come from this cuſtom, I may ſuggeſt a proper explanation; and if ſo, whether it conſiſted of any certain meaſure or quantity to be given by each

North East

South West



CROSS on LANGLEY COMMON, NORFOLK.

Fig. 2

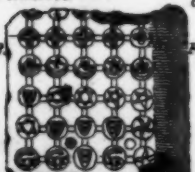


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

each perſon in the parish growing corn, towards the maintenance of the Vicar and his ſervants, ſimilar to what was given to the monks of any abbey or priory on certain occaſions. Theſe are ſubjects of conſiderable importance, which your learned correſpondents will feel happy in aſcertaining, to the ſatisfaction of many, as well as

Yours, &c. INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 11.

I SEND you a beautiful drawing, from the very accurate pencil of Mr. Iſaac Johnſon of Woodbridge, of *Langley Croſs*, near Langley abbey in Norfolk. *(See Plate II.)*

Langley was a Premonſtratenſian monaſtery, founded in 1198 by Sir Robert Fitz-Roger Helke, or De Clavering, who was ſheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, in the 3d and 4th years of King Richard I. The ſite was granted to John Berney, eſq. 38 Hen. VIII. (Tanner.)

Blomefield, who deſcribes the town and abbey of Langley, in his Hiſtory of Norfolk, (vol. V. pp. 1137-1141) does not mention this Croſs; which, it is hoped, the Continuator of that valuable Hiſtory will duly notice.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Suffolk, Jan.* 4.

I INCLOSE you a tolerably correct drawing of a fragment of Stone, *(Plate II. Fig.* 2) lately found among the ruins of Sibton abbey in Suffolk; which, if you think it worthy a place in your Magazine, is much at your ſervice. The figures are delineated in outline on the roundlets; which are a little ſunk below the ſurface of the ſtone, as well as the fillets which connect them. Between the two lower rows is a ſmall perforation, about half an inch deep, and a little farther on appears a ſimilar one filled up with lead, and covered over with a ſlight incruſtation.

I ſhall be much obliged to any of your numerous Correſpondents, who will explain the deſign of this tablet, which ſeems heraldic; or point out the part of the building it formerly ornamented.

The other ſketches are from ſpecimens of Tiles, or pavements, found in the ſame ruins. *Fig* 3. is of reddiſh earth covered with a green glazing, and ſeems intended as a bordering to the floor. *Fig.* 4. is a fragment of much harder earth, dark-coloured, and alſo glazed; the device on the ſhield is a croſs engrailed in bas-relief, probably the arms of one of the abbots. *Fig.* 5. is covered with a ſlight tranſparent glaze; the ſhaded parts in the original are yellow, and the light ones red.

Yours, JUVENIS SUFFOLCIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 5.

THE juſtneſs of diſcrimination with which one of the favourite characters of the preſent day has been marked by the Authors of the Britiſh Critic, for December laſt, pp. 627-9; will be an apology both to thoſe Authors and the publick, for inſerting here the repreſentation of the late Gilbert Wakefield.

"Gilbert Wakefield was a diligent, and, we believe, a ſincere enquirer after truth; but he was unhappily ſo framed in temper and habits of mind, as to be nearly certain of miſſing it, in almoſt every topic of enquiry. Knowing his own aſſiduity, and giving himſelf ample credit for ſagacity, he thought that he was equal to the deciſion of every poſſible queſtion. Conſcious alſo of integrity, he never ſuſpected that he could be biaſſed by any prejudices, and therefore had no doubt that his concluſions were always right. But unfortunately he had prejudices of the moſt ſeductive kinds. He was prejudiced, in the firſt inſtance, againſt every eſtabliſhed opinion, merely becauſe it was eſtabliſhed; and, very ſparingly allowing to others the qualities for which he thought himſelf diſtinguiſhed, he was always perfectly ready to believe, that all enquirers, who formed different concluſions, were either weak or diſhoneſt. In this ſtrange error he was invincibly confirmed by the very ſacrifices he had made, early in life, to his own opinions. He muſt be honeſt, he thought, becauſe he had ſacrificed his intereſt to his judgment: others muſt be diſhoneſt, becauſe their intereſt happened to coincide with their opinions. He loved a notion the more, for having made himſelf a martyr to it; and would probably have given it up, if ever it had become the opinion of the majority. He never ſeems to have ſuſpected that his mind might be biaſſed to maintain thoſe notions, for which he had once pledged his ſagacity, or ſacrificed his advantages; and thus he became bigoted to almoſt every paradox which had once poſſeſſed his very eccentric underſtanding. This was not only the caſe in religious queſtions, but equally

equally so in critical doctrines. He was as violent against Greek accents, as he was against the Trinity; and anathematized the final ν, as strongly as Episcopacy; though in these questions he stood in opposition to Professor Porson, and all the best Greek scholars of modern as well as antient times; no less than in his faith, or rather lack of faith, he contradicted the majority of the profoundest theologians and wisest men.

That he was strictly and enthusiastically honest, ought, we think, to be allowed, in the fullest sense of the terms; and his mind, naturally ardent, soon became so enamoured with this consciousness (which is undoubtedly, to a mind capable of relishing it, abundantly delightful) that he seems to have acquired even a passion for privations; as witnessing to himself an integrity which could cheerfully sacrifice inclination to conviction. These feelings, added to his pride of independent thinking, led him, we doubt not, to abstain from wine; to have relinquished in part, and to be tending entirely to give up, the use of animal food; with various other instances of peculiarity. Not even the Creator *, who ordained that animals should afford sustenance to each other, could obtain credit with him, against his private opinions: nor would he see even the obvious truth, that if the use of animal food were abandoned, a small number would be produced, to die by miserable decay, while whole classes and genera would gradually become extinct. In all things it was the same, with G. W. Whatever coincided not with his ideas of rectitude, justice, elegance, or whatever else it might be, was to give way at once, and be rescinded at his pleasure, on pain of the most violent reprehension to all opponents: whether it were an article of faith, a principle of policy, a doctrine of morality, or a reading in an antient author, still it was equally cut and slash, away it must go, κυσιν, ταισι γε καισι—to the dogs and vultures. These exterminating sentences were also given with such precipitancy, as not to allow even a minute for consideration. To the paper, to the press, to the world, all was given at once, frequently to the incurring of most palpable absurdity. Thus the simple elegance of "O beate Sexti" in Horace, was proposed, *in an edition of that author*, to be changed to "O bea Te, Sexti," though the alteration, besides being most bald and tasteless, produced a blunder in quantity so gross, that no boy even in the middle part of a public school could have been thought pardonable in committing it. It may easily be judged, whether a man of such precipitance, and so blind a self-confidence, was likely to be successful as an investigator of truth. So very far was he from it, that though no man of common sense perhaps ever literally exemplified the latter part of Dryden's famous line on Zimri—

"Stiff in opinion, always in the wrong,"

yet few, we conceive, have ever approached more completely to both parts, than the subject of these memoirs.

But why, it may be asked, should we thus mark the character of a man, who can no longer offend, and of whom therefore, as a trite maxim of candour pretends, nothing but good should be said. The folly of the maxim has been recognized by many men of sense; because if ever a man's character can with propriety be scrutinized, it is when any exposure of his faults can no longer injure his interests, or wound his feelings. In the present instance, it becomes necessary, because, in the volumes now before us, an attempt is made to hold him up to an admiration, which might be hoped to give currency to some of his most pernicious opinions. The admirers of him and of his notions are complimented as the only lovers of truth and freedom †; and he is endeavoured to be represented as a martyr, of which character, if he had much of the constancy, he had proportionably little of the other estimable qualities. Instead of exhibiting him as a model, we should rather lament him as a strong example of human imperfection; in which some great qualities of soul and understanding were rendered pernicious to himself and others, by faults original or habitual, which perverted them in almost every exertion. Thus his sincerity became offensive, his honesty haughty and uncharitable, his intrepidity factious, his acuteness delusive, and his memory, assisted by much diligence, a vast weapon which his judgment was totally unable to wield. In such a picture, notwithstanding some fine features, there is more to humble than to flatter the pride of man; and to hold it up to almost indiscriminate admiration is neither prudent nor useful."

What G. W. was in his own country, Marmontel has painted his contemporary Rousseau in a neighbouring one. Both were actuated by the same principle, both bore the punishment of it, though in different ways: the Englishman by provoking the justice of the laws; the Swiss by inflicting the punishment on himself.

* [illegible] to mention the words of Revelation.

† Vol. II. p. 227.

"What

"What ravages had an exceſs of pride made in a ſoul naturally gentle and tender! With ſo much intellect, and ſuch talents, what weakneſs, what littleneſs, what contemptible meanneſs in that reſtleſs, melancholy, iraſcible, and vindictive vanity, that was irritated at the bare idea of an attempt to wound it; that fancied enemies where nothing indicated them, and that never pardoned theſe imaginary crimes! What an important leſſon to minds that incline to the vice of vanity! Without it, no one would have been more beloved nor more eſteemed than Rouſſeau. It was the poiſon of his life: it rendered ſervices odious to him, benefactors inſupportable, gratitude importunate; made him injure and repulſe friendſhip; and cauſed him to live wretched, and die almoſt abandoned *."

To John Gurney, *of* Earlham, *Eſq.*

Sir, *Jan.* 18.

I WISH to call to your recollection, my having met you in the ſtreet, ſoon after your return from Weymouth, I believe in September or October laſt, and my having requeſted you to favour me with half an hour's converſation on the ſubject of our Workhouſe, which you declined. Permit me to ſay, that had you indulged me in this inſtance, you probably would not have committed yourſelf, in giving your reſpectable name to the miſrepreſentations in the Gentleman's Magazine for December laſt, p. 1124; and I ſhould have been ſpared the unpleaſant taſk of noticing them in this public manner.

Having been with Mr. Neild when he viſited the Workhouſe, I beg leave to ſay, that the ſeveral facts which I ſhall adduce, are facts within my own knowledge, whereas moſt of yours muſt neceſſarily have been derived from the information or aſſurances of others. I ſhall follow your example in taking your ſeveral articles in ſucceſſion.

1ſt. *What is thus called was a Night Stool, &c.* Your having called it by a name different to that by which Mr. Neild deſignated it, cannot have altered its nature: and I have the evidence of my offended ſenſes in ſaying, that it was a moſt filthy and diſguſting apparatus, utterly unfit to have been in the inſide of any human habitation; and that it muſt have greatly contributed to deteriorate the air in the room, which, even without it, could not have been very pure, when 74 perſons inhabited it night and day. Whether females were conſtant inhabitants of the room I know not; but I am much miſtaken, if there were not ſome there when Mr. Neild viſited it. You probably, however, do not know that time out of mind, there has been a ſingular partiality, in the managers of our workhouſes, for theſe accommodating contrivances. More than 20 years ago, I was elected a temporary guardian. On my firſt viſit in that capacity to St. Andrews's workhouſe, I obſerved in a cloſe and badly-ventilated paſſage, between two ſick rooms (for at that time there were ſick rooms in uſe) and near the door of each room, open tubs as receptacles for the ordure produced in each room; theſe tubs were very capacious, and for an obvious reaſon; ſmaller ones would have occaſioned to the aſſiſtants greater fatigue, by more frequent journeys down ſtairs to empty them. As a freſh guardian I thought theſe very offenſive; and as a medical man, I thought them very injurious: and like yourſelf employed an ingenious architect to examine the premiſes, to aſcertain whether water-cloſets could not be made in them. His report being ſatisfactory, I applied to the Court, and water-cloſets were made, and for a while were uſed, in my humble but perhaps miſtaken opinion, with a manifeſt advantage over the former accommodations; but the water which ſerved them, being raiſed by mechanical means and requiring every now and then a little muſcular exertion, and *Labour* being almoſt univerſally diſcouraged in *workhouſes*, they were *humanely* ſuffered to fall into diſuſe, the apertures were nailed up, and the old and more favourite mode of diſpoſing perſonal ſuperfluities again reſorted to.

2d. "*This ſtatement is generally correct, and the guardians lamenting, &c.*"

The inconveniences ariſing from the abominable cuſtom of the poor, eating, drinking, and ſleeping in the ſame rooms, have indeed been a long while lamented by *ſome* of the guardians; and a ſtrong report on this ſubject was made by the Special Proviſion Committee † many years ago, but it was not adopted

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* Monthly Review for December 1805, p. 361.

† To prevent this ſuperfluous conſumption of proviſions in future, we think it would be right to make all the poor dine together, and in the Duke's Palace Workhouſe we found two large rooms at liberty, which would very commodiouſly anſwer the purpoſe of

by the Court, and of course never acted upon. It is also true that in October last, another report was made by another Provision Committee (excuse my Egotism in telling you, that I myself moved for both these committees); and in this the propriety of the poor dining together was again urged; the Court has not however yet taken it into consideration, but it is referred to another committee to be reconsidered, and re-reported. but though evidently in no hurry about the business, I would hope the Court will ultimately consent to a measure so obviously requisite and salutary.

3d. "*The room has been three times white washed*," &c.

Whether your assertion be true in fact or not, the actual state of the room certainly bore no testimony to it: it was throughout disgustingly nasty; and it appeared very improbable that the dirt on the floor, (and particularly that under the beds) could have accumulated in the short interval of 24 hours.

"4th. *This representation appeared to me*," &c.

Had your eye been fortunate enough to have caught a glance of the errata in the Magazine for November, your ingenious architect might have been saved some trouble, for you would have found instead of *broke*, it should have been *shut*; Mr. Neild tells me, the original sent to the printers was thus, "The window-panes and casements small, the latter all shut." That the panes or querries were not large, your ingenious architect proves in saying, they were but two inches square.

5th. "*There is not, nor was any sink whatever in the room*," &c.

I have just been into the room, and certainly cannot now find a sink in it, nor even a vestige of your night-stool *. You may be right too in saying, there never was one, but you might have found one at the top of the stairs; and whatever was the exact situation of the sink or sinks, I cannot forget that there was one, down which much filth appeared to have been recently thrown.

6th. "*There are upwards of* 30 *rooms*," &c.

We visited all the rooms the mistress of the house led us into; but it is likely enough, we did not see all in the house: we saw enough however to be convinced that it was a most wretched residence for human beings; and such as disgraced not only the management of the house, but even the civilization of the city.

7th. "*The room here described*," &c.

Not being near Mr. Neild when he obtained this information, I can personally say nothing of the circumstance, but, had it been as you state it, I think too many were crammed together.

8th. "*I now come to the boys' room*," &c.

I was too much disgusted with this filthy room, not to recollect perfectly that the circumstances were precisely as stated by Mr. Neild; the wooden urinals had no appearance of having been recently washed; the common deposit of urine was thick on the bottoms and sides of these vessels; and the putrid accumulations under one boy's bed, which your misinformer says was impossible, was most offensively conspicuous, both on the under-surface of the bed and on the floor.

9th. "*I have the authority of one of the surgeons*," &c.

I have also the written authority of the same surgeon, signed with his own name, and which is much at variance with yours. Compare them both.

	Account in Magazine. With the Small Pox.	To have it.
Long room	8	4
Washers room	6	0
Family room	6	9
County's room	3	0
Girl's room	4	6
Total	27	19

The Surgeon's account.

An account of persons in the different

of eating rooms: and as there appears to be no obstacle to its being done, we recommend to this Court, that the poor should in future all dine together, being persuaded, that they would be more equally fed, the general consumption of food would be less, the notorious practice of selling provisions would be put a stop to; it would be more cleanly, as one source of dirt is the eating upon the beds; it would be more decent and orderly; and the whole number of paupers being once a day collected together, the real number in the house could be better ascertained than it is at present. See Reports of the Special Provision Committee, &c. By Edward Rigby, 1788, p. 41.

* This workhouse has been cleared of its inhabitants since Mr. Neild's visit, and the furniture removed.

rooms

rooms in the workhouse down with the Small-Pox, and recovering.

Long room	8	
Washer's room	6	
Family room	7	1 in danger.
County's room	3	
Girl's room	4	1 in danger.
School room	1	
Lying room	0	
Total	29	all children.

Not one hath been inoculated.

July 13, 1805. JAMES ROBINSON.

An account of persons in the different rooms in the workhouse, that have not had the Small-Pox.

Long room	6
Washer's room	0
Family room	9
County's room	0
Girl's room	11
School room	0
Lying-in room	4 except 1 adult, — all children.
Total	30

July 13, 1805. JAMES ROBINSON.

The difference between the total numbers of these accounts, you will find is 13, more than a fourth of the highest number. I will acknowledge, that Mr. Robinson has within a few days attempted to explain this variance by saying, the account he gave you was a *corrected* one; and he said too, that some time ago he gave me a similar corrected account. I recollect nothing of this; but if I did, I should still consider the first account as the most correct: was it indeed probable, in reporting such a melancholy instance of mismanagement, by which so many human lives were exposed to danger, and eventually some were sacrificed, and in which he himself could not be without blame, that he should magnify the circumstance, and exhibit it as worse than it actually was? or, had it been a circumstance of no interest, and in merely hastily numbering and setting down names he had made a mistake, is it not more likely that he would have erred in omissions than in additions? But, allowing it to have been exactly as you have stated it, what do your humane friends, the managers of this workhouse, gain in reputation by this diminished account? The principle of inattention is as much established, had the wretched number been half, as had it been double; and to this principle you have equally as Mr. Neild bore testimony.

10th. "*The want of a sick room,*" *&c.* You will be surprized when I tell you that there were, and always had been, sick rooms in this workhouse; and that, had they been kept clean, they would have been adequate to the purpose; but the surgeons were not permitted to use them. It is difficult to imagine upon what principle of œconomy, policy, or humanity, this extraordinary inhibition could have been founded. It could not have arisen from an extraordinary crowded state of the house, for this was far from the case; on the contrary, some years ago, I believe in 1800, the house had double the number of persons in it; and yet, I am told, the sick-rooms were at that time used as such. The annexed affidavit and letter will give you all I know on the subject; and, in the communication of so singular a circumstance, I have thought it right to put my testimony into the most unquestionable shape the law allows of.

Copy of Affidavit.

"City and County of Norwich.—The Deposition of Edward Rigby, esq. mayor of the said City, taken on oath before me, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the said city and county, this first day of August, 1805.

"This Deponent saith that, on Saturday the thirteenth day of July last, he met James Keymer, one of the City Surgeons, in the street; and having expressed to him this Deponent's concern, at hearing there were so many persons in the Workhouse afflicted with the Small Pox, and that there was no separate room appropriated for them, or to that effect; he the said James Keymer replied, that he had repeatedly applied to the Committees to have a separate room for the sick; but they told him the said James Keymer, that they supposed he made this application to save himself trouble in visiting the patients in separate rooms, and that they the said Committees should not grant such request. And this Deponent farther saith, that he said James Keymer repeated such conversation more than once to this Deponent, in the Sword-bearer's Office in this City. And this Deponent farther saith, that he visited the Duke's Palace Workhouse in this City, and he there saw Mr. James Robinson, another of the City surgeons, on Sunday morning the 14th day of July, and suggested to the said James Robinson the propriety of immediately removing the Patients labouring under the Small Pox in that house, from the several rooms in which they then were, and having such rooms ventilated, cleaned, and white-washed; to which the said James Robinson said, that it could not be done without an application

plication to the Committee; and he verily believed, if he were to make such an application, the Committee would only laugh at him. And this Deponent saith, that the said James Robinson had voluntarily delivered to this Deponent, on the preceding day, the Report of the State of the Small Pox in the Duke's Palace Workhouse, a copy whereof is hereto annexed *; and that on that occasion, and at other times, the said James Robinson informed this Deponent, that he had entered a similar Report into the usual book for the inspection of the Committee.

"EDWARD RIGBY, Mayor.

"Sworn before me this 1st day of August, 1805. JOHN BROWNE."

Copy of a Letter to Edward Rigby, Esq.

"Dear Sir,

"I cheerfully comply with your request, and now send you a statement of part of Mr. Keymer's conversation at your house, on the evening of Monday, the 29d July. In answer to an observation I made on the authority of Mr. Robbards, stating, that no formal communication had been made by the City Surgeon to the Committee of the Court of Guardians, on the state of the Workhouse in respect to the Small Pox, I declare that Mr. Keymer said, that a formal and regular report on that subject had been made to the Committee by him, and that the proof of his having done so, was to be found in the book which he keeps at one of the Surgeons in attendance at the Workhouse; who added, that in a conversation he had on the same topic with some gentlemen of the Committee, when he urged the propriety of immediately separating the Small Pox patients from the other paupers of the House, and placing them together in one room; he was answered, that they (the Gentlemen of the Committee) supposed he made that proposal for the sake of saving trouble to himself; and that it was his duty, and that he must go on, to attend the sick as they lay in the several rooms of the Workhouse as usual.

"The above is, I assure you on my honour, not merely the substance, but almost the words of Mr. Keymer's reply to me when I made the observation before-mentioned. I will only add, that though I am not willing to take an oath unnecessarily, I am perfectly ready to corroborate this statement in the most solemn manner, if any serious proceedings are intended to be instituted in this, by me much regretted, dispute. I am, dear Sir,

"Yours respectfully, W. DALRYMPLE.

"*Norwich, August* 1, 1805."

* This is the above Certificate, signed JAMES ROBINSON.

11th, *With respect to the boy Rayner, &c.*

I am pleased to find you think this mode of punishment should be laid aside, as you say it must at any rate have "the appearance of evil." I can give you another reason why it ought not to have been used, even by the present *humane* Committee men; it happens to be contrary to the statute in that case made and provided, in the ninth section of the Norwich Workhouse Act (Xth of Queen Anne); the only section which notices the punishment and correction of offenders in the Workhouse. It is thus written:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Court or Assembly so constituted as aforesaid, shall have, and hereby have power to inflict such correction and punishment on any poor person or persons, within the said Hospital or Hospitals, Workhouse or Workhouses, House or Houses of Correction, or that shall be so set to work, that shall not conform to such rules and ordinances so made or to be made as aforesaid, or shall misbehave themselves in the same; as to them shall seem reasonable. And that the Mayor for the time being, Governor, Deputy Governor, or any of the Justices of the Peace for the said City and County, from time to time, and at any time between the said Courts or Assemblies, shall have, and hereby have power to inflict such correction and punishment as to them shall seem reasonable, on any such poor person or persons offending as aforesaid."

Now the gentlemen who thought proper to order this extraordinary punishment to be inflicted on William Rayner, could not constitute a Court or Assembly, nor was any one of them either the Mayor, Governor, Deputy Governor, or a Justice of Peace for the said City and County; and therefore could have no power whatever to punish any one in the house.

12th. *It is admitted by all parties, &c.*

In this sweeping clause of apology, you have acknowledged that the order and regularity of the House were not strictly kept up. I assure you there was no appearance of bustle from the cause you assign; it was in the beginning of September, and I believe the moving had scarcely commenced; and as a proof that there was no unusual press of business in the House, the Master was gone to pay a visit into the

the country, and was not expected to return that day; as Mr. Neild therefore could not be conscious of this circumstance, there could be no want of candour in his not having noticed it; nor do I see the great necessity there was for his adverting to the newer Workhouse, though he certainly saw and approved it. His censure on the Duke's Palace Workhouse was not directed to the building, but to the wretched system of mismanagement within its walls; and the transfer of such a system to a better edifice would have been no advantage to the poor*.

13th. *Ill-directed efforts, &c.*

The first part of this sentence contains a sentiment which no one will controvert; but the latter part gives something like a fact, which I shall answer by saying, Mr. Neild did call upon two respectable members of the Committee immediately after he left the Workhouse; one of them was your partner, Mr. Webb, and the other was Mr. Scott; the latter only returned Mr. Neild's call.

Having gone through all your remarks on Mr. Neild's report, I cannot avoid observing, that you have omitted to notice the last fact in it, and which I am disposed to consider as the proof of the whole sum of them; I mean the melancholy list of deaths; the fact, probably you know as well as myself, cannot be disputed, nor do I believe Mr. Neild's deduction from it will be more easily got rid of. Is it indeed possible, in tracing the cause of such an extraordinary mortality, not to acknowledge that foul air, crowded rooms, and excessive filthiness, are in a high degree unfriendly to human life? Either this mortality is common in workhouses, or it is not common; if it be not, it follows that the management of this workhouse has been peculiarly bad; and if it be, it equally follows that workhouses have a direct tendency to destroy life. On the subject of workhouses, however, I beg leave to say, that I have a long while made up my opinion; my experience has fully convinced me, that they are of most difficult management; that under the best management they are productive of more evil than good, and that under the worst they are productive of incalculable mischief. The late circumstances which have occurred in the Duke's Palace Workhouse, cannot have impaired this conviction; and the accumulated facts on this important subject contained in the parochial returns, which Government has lately with so much credit to itself laid before the publick in a document† which, in interest or importance to political œconomy, has not been equalled in this or any other country, have served not only fully to confirm it, but to induce my unqualified assent to Mr. Rose's remark on this subject, in his late excellent pamphlet founded on these returns; that one of the means we must look to for the improvement of our system of poor laws, must be the abolition of workhouses‡.

Allow me to conclude with a word or two on Mr. Neild. Having been much with him when he was in Norwich, no one in this place can have had a better opportunity than myself of appreciating his character, and of becoming acquainted with the motives of his visits to our prisons, hospitals, workhouses, &c.; and I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe them to have been purely humane, perfectly disinterested, and entirely free from the petulance, and malignity, and more especially the disingenuousness, which has been attributed to him. I think him peculiarly well qualified for the benevolent office he has undertaken, and have no doubt but the result of his indefatigable and well-conducted researches into these several abodes of misery will be the greatest good to society. In investigating the state of the different places he visited in this City, I found him deliberate, comprehensive, and most minutely accurate; his suggestions of improvements, and they were not few, were judicious, in many instances ingenious, and in all of them of the best tendency. He had a manifest satisfaction in commending, and where there was just cause for it he was most ready and liberal of praise;

* *Cœlum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt.*

† Abstract of the Answers and Returns, made pursuant to an Act passed in the 43d year of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled, an Act for procuring Returns, relative to the Expence and Maintenance of the Poor in England.

‡ Observations on the Poor Laws, and on the Management of the Poor, by the Right Hon. George Rose, M. P. Page 23.

and

and when compelled to cenſure, (and not to have done it with explicitneſs and publicity when there was unfortunately cauſe for it, would have defeated the important ends of his enquiries) I will venture to ſay that he ſat down nought in malice. I ought to add, that his manners had in them much of ſuavity, and his converſation was highly intereſting and inſtructive.

Yours, &c. EDWARD RIGBY.

Norwich, Jan. 18, 1806.

Mr. URBAN, *Cecil-ſtreet, Jan.* 20.

HAVING read in your laſt volume, page 642, ſome extracts from Sir Home Popham's deſcription of Prince of Wales's Iſland; wherein it is ſaid, that the cauſes which rendered Mr. Lacam's attempt to eſtabliſh a port on the Ganges ineffectual, are of permanent operation, and will prevent the ſucceſs of every experiment of the kind on any branch of that river; from which any indifferent reader may conclude that gentleman was warranted in his aſſertions; But as your Magazine is the channel of much information, I beg leave to inform you, that in order to create that *permanent operation* againſt the meaſure, the parties concerned in making their report to Government concealed the true ſoundings; and inſtead of reporting ſix fathoms at low water, ſpring tides, in the anchoring ground Eaſt of Sauger Sand, as the fact appeared to them, they reduced the depth on their paper to four fathoms and a half, aſſuring Government that the paſſage into the Ganges by croſſing the Lea Ruſs, according to my original plan, was totally impracticable; though it now fully appears by the journals of his Majeſty's and the Eaſt India Company's ſhips, that there is no other ſafe mode for conducting large ſhips into that river. I have incloſed a few memoranda on this ſubject. BENJAMIN LACAM.

The Charlton Eaſt Indiaman, Capt. John Cumberlege, entered the Ganges in the ſame manner, and his notes upon it are as follows:

"The Channel between Sauger Sand and Light Houſe Sand is on the ſtarboard ſide, coming in, interrupted by a middle ground, which I have expreſſed in the chart, and has at low water neap tides four fathoms; but the channel between that middle ground and Sauger Sand, has five fathoms low water ſoft ground. A ſhip coming from ſea may ſtand boldly on, till ſhe ſees the breakers on Sauger Sand, which are very high; by keeping theſe breakers a half mile on the larboard hand, the paſſage will be open. I went in a boat through the breakers, and found the water ſhoal quick from 6½ to three fathoms."

Extracts and Notes from the Journal of the Charlton Eaſt Indiaman.

"Tueſday, 18th Auguſt, 1801.

"At a poſition taken from the bearing of high trees, ſeem a little to the eaſtward of Light Houſe Point, the tops of which were juſt viſible from the deck, and bore N. N. W. weſterly. (From the height of the trees and remarks agreeing afterwards, as well as diſtance run, computed the diſtance from the land about 14 miles.) Anchored here at ſix P. M. about high water, in 7 fathoms looſe ſand. Croſſed Sauger Sand about 2 hours and a half before I anchored at A. Moon's age 9 days, high water about ſix hours."

"Wedneſday, 19th Auguſt, 1801.

"At 6 A. M. weighed from A. ſtood to the N. W. by N. and N. N. W. about 4 miles, anchored at B. and had leaſt water 4¼ fathoms. The ſtation B. was aſſumed from the bearings of the land, having brought the trees to bear N. by W. ¼ W."

"From this anchorage went in the cutter, and ſounded to the Northward, found leaſt water 3¾ fathoms ſand; returned to the ſhip, and then went to the Weſtward, where I ſoon found deep water, and ſounded in about two miles, in ſeven and eight fathoms ſoft mud; this is the firſt mud I met with, and aſſured me I was in the proper channel.

"To the ſtation C. I moved the ſhip in the evening, ſeven fathoms at low water. I went in the cutter to Light Houſe Point, with the latter part of the flood, and never had leſs than ſix fathoms; I then beat down to the ſhip againſt a light Southerly wind, and made ſeveral boards, ſhoaled to 3¼ fathoms ſand, as I ſtood to the Eaſtward, and deepened again into ſix and ſeven fathoms mud. Theſe ſoundings were my guide in a night rather dark, not being able to ſee either ſhip or land. At times the wind freſh from the Southward; very little ſwell in the channel."

"Thurſday, 20th Auguſt, 1801.

"At ſix A. M. weighed from C. about an hour and a half before high water, and ſteered N. W. and by N. which is nearly the line of Sauger Sand, within half a mile of which I found the deepeſt water; there is a ſmall projection Eaſterly in the ſand, which appears by the water breaking in that direction; this is rounded with great eaſe, by ſteering a point or two more Eaſterly for a few minutes. Moon's age 11 days, high water 7 40.

"At D. anchored about half ebb in eight

eight fathoms, and never had less from C. to D. than 5½ fathoms. Moored, the ship at E. in 11 fathoms, perfectly secured from the South West, by the sand marked dry at half ebb in the chart.

"It is unnecessary to say any thing of Channel Creek, which is so well known to be more sheltered from the wind, and equally safe in its anchorage to the River Thames, and has less tide than any other entrance to the Hoogly.

"A light-house erected on the point of land, as marked on the chart, would be seen both night and day, at a distance from danger, and would lead a ship into safety at all times, without the assistance of a pilot."

To Dr. Moseley.

Sir, *Chepstow, Dec.* 10, 1805.

BEFORE my departure from London, I called on you to congratulate you on the overthrow you have given to the violence and unmannerly rage of Vaccination.

I know it is no triumph to learning and philosophy, to see opposing ignorance and enthusiasm make their "last dying speeches and confessions;" otherwise you must at length be amply gratified in the establishment of your doctrines and predictions against the Cow Pox, in its infancy in 1798. Truth, and public benefit, it is well known, have been your objects; and you have boldly maintained them; defying the fallacious arguments of the principals themselves, and the low abuse of their illiterate agents.

If you begin to be disgusted with the incorrigible set you have so severely chastised, the profession in general is obliged to you for what you have done; though they hope for much more amusement and instruction from your pen. I shall always think it a fortunate circumstance in my life, that I was instrumental to the establishment of your adage, "*Vaccinatoribus mendacior.*"—You will see much more of this, if I am not mistaken, in the character of some of the parties. The inferior Cow Pox scribblers will write, though they have nothing new to offer. It is the same thing over and over again; so that in reading one of their productions you have read them all. You have long since given the *hic jacet* to every thing they have to say; and their fate is settled.

Seven-shilling pieces, and cajoling the poor ignorant people, for Cow Pox evidence, will no longer go current; nor low abuse for reason. The Jennerian cause has fallen; disgraced by its own advocates. What then must the publick think, to see your arguments and facts supported by the experience of Mr. Birch, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Daniel Sutton; and, lately, by the mighty phalanx of proofs by Dr. Rowley and the elegant and irresistible reasoning of Mr. Lipscomb? The mass of argument and evidence against the Cow Pox gentlemen, though more, much more, than was necessary, you well know, is not a tenth part of what you can, and, perhaps, will, bring against them, unless the beastly practice be discontinued.

I inclose you, Sir, a copy of a letter which I sent, before I left town, to Mr. Wachsel, of the Small Pox Hospital. As you saw the cases mentioned, and are acquainted with the facts, I hope you will think I acted with candour towards Mr. Wachsel. But I am sorry to say, he neither condescended to notice my letter, nor to visit the subject to which I invited him; therefore I request you will lay the matter before the publick. I am, Sir, &c.

Joseph Roberts.

To Mr. Wachsel, *Small Pox Hospital.*

Sir,

A CHILD of Mr. Barrell's, living in Phillips's Gardens, New Road, Tottenham Court Road, which was vaccinated by you at the Small Pox Hospital about four years since, has been attacked with the Small Pox; which I understand you have pronounced to be the Chicken Pox. With a view of convincing you, and some other friends to Vaccination, that you had formed an erroneous opinion, I took matter from the child on the ninth day of the eruption, with which I inoculated a child of Mr. William Territt's, No. 1, Jones's Row, in the same gardens, and have produced the Small Pox.

The case has been seen by several medical practitioners.

I thought it might be obliging you by giving you an opportunity of having ocular proof that Vaccination is no preventive against the Variolous disease.

I am, Sir, &c. Joseph Roberts.

To

To Mr. ROBERTS, *Surgeon, at Chepstow, Monmouthshire.*

Chelsea Hospital,
Sir, *Dec.* 16, 1805.

I RECEIVED your obliging letter of the 10th instant, and assure you, that many of the poor, as well as your personal friends, much regret that your health would not permit you to remain in the Metropolis.

I sincerely hope the salubrious air of Chepstow will agree with you, and that your professional talents, sobriety, and attention, which raised you to esteem and reputation in London, will meet with equal encouragement in Monmouthshire; where you will find many worthy and respectable families.

In regard to my exertions respecting the Cow Pox *mania*, you, as well as the publick, may over-rate my services, but cannot my zeal; in a cause which has so alarmed the friends of humanity, for the mischief it has occasioned to the dearest interests of society.

It has happened on the subject of Cow Pox, as it generally does on every medical topic, that the subject is arrested from the hands of those who are capable of maintaining it, and run away with by the most empty, vain, and unqualified; who, on this, as on every similar occasion, are the most forward and impertinent. Thus the short-lived volumes of folly which have been ingendered on the Cow Pox, have vanished before the arrival of sense and reflexion. I believe I may flatter myself, that I stopped the progress of the widely-spreading calamity; and, by giving the world warning against its mischiefs, created a pause in the public mind.

I believe also, that I have hastened the Cow Pox *winding sheets* from the booksellers shelves; and sent the sinful *caput mortuum*, unannealed, to the infernal regions of the cheesemonger.

In respect to your conduct towards Mr. Wachsel, it is such as one gentleman should offer to another, and becoming your profession.

I am sorry Mr. Wachsel did not avail himself of an opportunity that would have given him a two-fold pleasure—to retract an error, to which all mankind are liable, and to have ocular demonstration, that he himself, who has had so much experience, cannot make the Cow Pox a permanent security against the Small Pox.

Mr. Wachsel, perhaps, is surfeited with pleasures of this sort already. His appetite must be inordinate if he be not.

If he mistook, in this instance, the Small Pox for Chicken Pox, he has had too much practice for us to attribute the mistake to ignorance; and he is, I hope, a man of more character than to be suspected of disingenuousness.

I, who am always inclined to give the most favourable construction to the motives of frail mortals like myself, consider Mr. Wachsel to be the labouring under a temporary Cow Pox *Gutta Serena*. This is another new malady, brought into the world by Cow Poxing. It disturbs the moral, not the physical vision of man.

I have not the honour of being acquainted with Mr. Wachsel, nor do I know what influence he may exercise to continue the Cow Pox Inoculation at the Small Pox Hospital; but I have been told by the mothers of many children, that not long since, Small Pox Inoculation was denied to them at this Institution; and that though many submitted their children, unwillingly, to the Cow Pox, many refused, and came away and had their infants Inoculated for the Small Pox elsewhere. Since that time another course of conduct, I hear, has been pursued; which was, that the parents of the children taken there for Inoculation, were asked which disorder they would have? Small Pox? or Cow Pox?

Disinclination to the latter, I am informed, is almost universal. What the real practice has been will come under future consideration. I find, in the returns for 1804. of patients Inoculated for the Small Pox at this hospital, the number was 348; of which none died.

Now, of this number, 281 were out-patients; and we all know, that, among 281 children of the inferior classes, many must be exposed to great irregularities and neglect, from disorderly and drunken parents; and from all the evils of bad food and bad nursing; yet we find not one of these 348 patients died.

It is stated also in this paper, the list published by the Governors and Directors of the Institution, and by their register it appears, "that not more than *one* patient out of *five hundred* dies of the inoculated Small Pox." That *thirty-six thousand* persons have been inoculated there for the Small Pox since its foundation, the 26th of September

September 1746, to the 1st of January 1805. "Hence (the paper states) the Governors of this Institution, by whose bounty they were Inoculated, derive the exalted satisfaction of having been instrumental in saving from an untimely grave, nearly a *sixth part* of this large number."

This is indeed a consolation; and such a consolation as the governors will never experience from what they are pleased to term—"*The* BLESSING *of Vaccine Inoculation*;" which they assert 17,261 persons have undergone, without one death, from the 21st of January 1799, when they adopted the practice at their Institution, to the 1st of January 1805.

If none died under the immediate influence of the Inoculation, which is possible, medical men well know, that many have died since, of that very number, in the Confluent Small Pox, and of miserable diseases in consequence of the Cow Pox. Many of the survivors are now labouring under a wretched life from the same cause; and not one of them secured against the Small Pox.

If in circumstances the most unfavourable to successful inoculation, which the condition of the poor must ever furnish, this Institution were so fortunate as to lose but one of this class in five hundred, where did those gentlemen take their estimate, who asserted in the House of Commons, on Dr. Jenner's petition, that "one in three hundred" perishes by Inoculation, under the most favourable circumstances, and "performed in the best manner*." It is mentioned in this paper, that of the above 17,261 persons who were Inoculated for the Cow Pox, "2500 of them have since been Inoculated for the Small Pox, which took no effect." I shall unveil this mystery hereafter.

The fact of Small Pox failing to take effect, after Cow Pox, is insisted on by all Vaccinators, but by Vaccinators only.

Other practitioners can give the Small Pox after Cow Pox, in due time and season. I have known many instances of it to my entire satisfaction. Some new cases have occurred, which I will shortly lay before the publick. Perhaps I am satisfied without that variolous storm and tempest which Vaccinators delight in, and which I have already exposed.

The slightest variolous febrile action in the system, on the ninth, tenth, or eleventh day from the operation, with the arm, justly demonstrating, will satisfy me; and is by me considered as effectual, though there shall not be a single eruption, as the most painful and unnecessary devastation in the arm, and thousands of useless pustules—both produced by the ignorance of the Operator.

Indeed I have no doubt, but that many of those who have been here the objects of experiments, are for ever secured against the Small Pox, unknown to the experimenters; because they look, for what never happens—a crop of eruptions; when, as I observed in my letter to Mr. DANIEL SUTTON, the susceptibility of the constitution has been excessively reduced by medicine, or suspended by any other cause.

From this source the Cow Pox is parent of further paradox and mischievous uncertainty. People may continue to Inoculate their children who have had the Cow Pox year after year, with Small Pox matter, and for ever remain unsatisfied; or in dangerous security; if the present set of Vaccinators be suffered to apply the test: which is safe only in the hands of people accustomed to Small Pox Inoculation.

This I consider necessary to urge strongly to parents, without adverting to the danger of Cow Pox prejudices and passions, the offspring of inconstant, wavering minds, easily seduced by novelty; and which spurns the guardian authority of care and prudence. For, if Cow Poxers should become Small Pox Inoculators, great confusion must arise from their taking one matter for another, mistaking one Lancet for another, or from mixing one virus with another.

I know that great affliction, and mischief have been occasioned from hence. Cow Pox has been given for Small Pox; and Confluent Small Pox, where Cow Pox was intended. I am, Sir, &c.

B. MOSELEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Salisbury Square, Jan. 9.*

THE following extract of a letter, and the reply to it, may be of public service, at a time when evil reports of the Vaccine Inoculation are circulated with such mischievous industry.

J. W.

Reverend

* Treatise on the Cow Pox, 2d edition, pages 41 and 42.

Reverend and dear Sir, *Biggleſwade, Jan. 8, 1806.*

AT the time of your being at Andover in the ſummer of 1804, you kindly inoculated three of my children with Vaccine matter, from whoſe arms I inoculated a number of perſons, aged and young; and watching the different ſtages of the complaint, I found the appearance on their arms to correſpond with the ſame on the arms of my children; and with ſome copper plate prints which have been engraved to illuſtrate its progreſs.

Having left my ſituation at Andover, I have been ſome time preaching to a congregation in this place, of which one of its members has this day expreſſed to me his alarm on account of the Small Pox breaking out near to his dwelling. His wife and three children are expoſed. I have recommended the Vaccine Inoculation, to which he is deſirous his family ſhould ſubmit. Sincerely and reſpectfully yours,

THOMAS EISDELL.

Rev. Rowland Hill, Surrey Chapel, London.

Dear Sir,

I AM very happy to have it in my power to ſend you ſome Vaccine matter directly. I have now inoculated, with my own hands, upwards of 4600, and have never yet met with a ſingle failure, or one diſaſtrous event.

When you have ſet the moſt merciful diſcovery a-going, keep it alive. Next to telling of the great Salvation, this diſcovery is by far the moſt beneficial, becauſe the moſt eaſy. Take the matter between the 5th and 9th day and no longer. Merely touch (pierce) the ſkin, and you'll do as well, by God's bleſſing, as I have done. I write this in haſte.

Yours affectionately, R. HILL.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, Oct.* 10.

A FRAGMENT of Leland's Itinerary in MS. lately came into my poſſeſſion, which, from its antiquity, appeared to be of ſome conſideration and authority. I accordingly collated it with the edition of 1769; and the reſult of that collation I conceive will be ſo far acceptable to the poſſeſſors of Leland's valuable work, that I tranſmit herewith the moſt material corrections and additions it furniſhed to a ſmall portion of the ſeventh volume; being unfortunately all that remains of what was originally a thick quarto which in its perfect ſtate the MS. formed. This is the more to be lamented, as it is evident the original tranſcript from which my MS. is copied, was made when Leland's collection was in a perfect, or nearly perfect, ſtate. It confirms the readings of Burton's copy, and Stowe, while it ſupplies deficiencies in both. THOMAS SHARP.

Vol. VII. p. 28. l. 12, Stronde, MS.—Stroude.

P. 29. l. 11, 12. Dygby, MS.—Dyg . .

P. 33. l. 5. after *Mayre*, add, "Bouth of Barton, in Lancaſterſhire, is the auncienteſt." l. 7. after 2 inſert C (hundred). l. 2. from bottom, parke, MS.—p . . . . .

P. 34. l. 1. William, MS.—W . . . . . l. 2. Danycl, MS.—D . . . . . l. 3. Ridle, MS.—. . . . . .

P. 35. Three mutilated articles are thus rendered compleat from the MS.—"Richard Letewich, of Letewich, a mile from Northwiche, uppon Dane banke, a mile lower than Northwich." "Marpyri, of Marpyri, where is a greate poole, a mile from the Northwik." "Sr Perſe Werberton hath his auncient houſe at Werberton, uppon Merſey banke, and dwellith at Areſley: he hathe the Winington of Winningtons Lands, 2 C markes by yeare."

P. 36. l. 9. Groſevenour, al's Gravenor, dwellith clene out of Wyral, 2 miles out of Cheſter, at Eton hall.

P. 47. l. 6, 7. cawled Runcorne, MS.—. . . . wlliam Runco . . . e. l. 19. greate theles, MS.—greate . . . . lis. l. 20. to ſay rude, MS.—to . . . . . de. l. 26, &c. "Buſey apon Soukey water goeinge to Merſey, is the name of the beſte place of the Botelars; it ſtondith in a parke a mile from Warington. Mr. Bolde, of Bolde, 3 myles above Warington, on Merſey."

P. 48. l. 13. Attorneſkirke, MS.—Attor . . . . eſkir . .

P. 50. l. 6. a mile above Preſton, MS.—. . . . . ve . . . . . .

P. 56. l. 7 from bottom. "likelyhode came from a hyll now cawlled Typpinge caſtell, though there appeare no caſtell therapon. This conduct ſemeth to be the conduit of the Abbaie, and not the famous conduit."

P. 57. l. 19. Mr. Glaſhy's, MS.—M . . . glalbys. l. 20. ſquaryng of, MS.—ſquaryng . . . l. 21. Stondeth, MS.—Ston . . . eth.

P. 60. l. 10. it ſtondeth on Peterel, MS.—ſtondeth on . . . . . el, l. 12. it ſtondeth on Caldew, Calodeva, MS.—. . . . th . . . . Note . . "Proavus hujus Dacori edificavit aut reparavit.

Mr.

Friendly Cautions on the Prevention of Peſtilential Contagion, and of Premature Interment: drawn up during the Ravages occaſioned by the Yellow Fever in Philadelphia, New York, &c. in the Epidemic of 1805; *and ſubmitted to the ſerious Conſideration of the Inhabitants*; *by* A. Fothergill, M.D. F.R.S. *Member of the American Philoſophical Society, &c. &c.*

"*Salus populi ſuprema lex.*"

Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 1805.

UNDER this head may be comprised not only the Plague, but the Small Pox, the Meaſles, the Yellow Fever, and other malignant diſeaſes of the contagious kind, which are communicated by contact, or effluvia alone emanating from the ſick. By this formidable claſs of diſeaſes, myriads of the human race have been rapidly ſwept from the face of the earth! As the ſphere of contagion, under all theſe forms, appears from many circumſtances to be chiefly confined to the ſick room, or to extend but a few paces beyond its ſource, it ſeems ſurprizing, after the experience of ſo many ages, that ſo little has been accomplished towards arreſting its career, or preventing its propagation; for, notwithſtanding the ordinary means which have hitherto been employed, theſe fatal maladies have generally run their courſe, until the contagious principle has been exhauſted, or rather ſuppreſſed by the winter's froſt. Through inattention, however, a remnant of the ſubtle poiſon is ſuffered to remain in houſes or ſhips, attaching itſelf to furniture, veſtments, or other ſurrounding bodies, and lying dormant till a warm atmoſphere renews its activity, and recalls it into action. Hence the various modes by which it is conveyed far and wide in a city, or to remote regions, often elude human inveſtigation—

"*Cauſa latet, vis eſt notiſſima.*"

Under wiſe and ſalutary regulations, directed by the Faculty, aided by a vigilant police, and enforced by the Legiſlature, there is, however, ſtill reaſon to hope that this fatal claſs of contagious fevers might at no very diſtant period be greatly diminiſhed, if not wholly exterminated. To accompliſh this important purpoſe, the following particulars ought to be carefully attended to.

1ſt. Let a Committee of Phyſicians be appointed, carefully to reviſe the preſent laws reſpecting Quarantines, Lazarettos, and Fever Hoſpitals; ſome of which appear to be obſolete, others very imperfect.

2d. On the firſt appearance of the malignant fever, the Board of Health ought to be empowered to convey the ſick to the Lazaretto or Houſe of Recovery in the country, or otherwiſe to cut off all communication with the infected houſe, admitting none but the Phyſician and neceſſary attendants.

3d. Under the inſpection of the Board of Health, the infected houſe, beds, cloaths, and furniture, ought to undergo a thorough purification by the penetrating fumes of the nitrous or marine acid, evolved from nitre or common ſalt, by pouring thereon ſulphuric acid over a gentle heat, and by conveying the fumes to every part of the room and furniture; or, what ſeems preferable, the vapour of the oxygenated marine acid conveyed through a proper tube, in the way it has been employed with ſignal ſucceſs by that eminent chemiſt M. de Morveau. See his memoir on diſinfecting Fever Hoſpitals, &c. But, as the doors and windows require to be kept ſhut, this proceſs demands caution, otherwiſe the pungent fumes may prove injurious to weak lungs*.

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* *Extract from the Report of the Phyſicians employed by the Spaniſh Government during the late Contagious Fever which prevailed at Seville; by Dr.* Miguel Caranallas, *reſpecting the effects of Acid Fumigations.*

I repaired, ſays he, to the Suburb St. Bernard, where I found 86 perſons affected with the Contagious Fever. I ordered the acid fumigations, which were immediately employed in 77 houſes; from that day the mortality and the number of infected were leſſened: ſo ſudden and remarkable a ſucceſs inſpiring every where the greateſt confidence. The fumigations were generally repeated night and morning. The epidemic rapidly declined; and the whole of the ſick recovered, one only excepted, who obſtinately refuſed taking any medicine.

This fortunate termination diſſipated the fears and terrors which the apprehenſion of this dreadful diſeaſe had every where inſpired. With the utmoſt confidence I viſited the ſick, and obſerved with all the attention in my power the ſymptoms of the diſeaſe; always,

4th, Convaleſcent nurſes and attendants ought by no means to come abroad, or be diſcharged from the Lazaretto or houſe of recovery until they have previouſly uſed a tepid bath, and their beds and wearing apparel undergone a complete purification. Healthy perſons, on meeting one infected, or on going into unpurified houſes, have caught the infection, and died *.

As preſervatives againſt the Yellow Fever and other malignant diſeaſes, various remedies have been employed; as Peruvian bark, port wine, vinegar, tobacco, aromatic ſubſtances, &c.; all which, however, have generally diſappointed expectation.

In 1770, when the plague raged at Moſcow, 10 capital convicts, we are informed, were ordered by Prince Orlow to be placed in the infected beds in the Lazaretto, in which ſeveral of the ſick had died, in order to aſcertain the efficacy of a celebrated fumigation, compoſed of the following ingredients, nitre, ſulphur, myrrh, guiacum wood, and juniper-berries; yet all theſe men, we are told, after being thus expoſed three weeks, entirely eſcaped the infection. In this fumigation the acid fumes of the ſulphur and nitre ſeem to be the chief, if not the only efficacious, ingredients in the compoſition; though, perhaps, ſtill inferior to the more penetrating vapours of the oxygenated marine acid, which powerfully correct putrefaction, and inſtantly deſtroy all offenſive odours.

The method employed with ſucceſs in the Lazaretto at Smyrna, not only for the prevention, but cure of the firſt ſtage of the plague, appears too intereſting to be here paſſed over in ſilence. The remedy then, as communicated by the humane and truly benevolent Leopold Count Berchtold, conſiſts ſimply in powerfully rubbing the whole body with tepid olive oil. The quantity neceſſary for a ſingle application to a full-grown man, may amount to about a wine pint. The operation, if performed properly, and with expedition, produces a copious ſweat, by which the contagion is ſpeedily diſcharged, the patient being wrapt in warm flannel. The perſpiration is to be encouraged by diluting liquors, as warm elder-flower tea, runnet whey, &c. When the ſweat is gone off, the body is to be well rubbed with flannel, and after an interval of two hours, the operation is to be repeated.

The diet to conſiſt of rice and other farinaceous ſubſtances, with oranges and other acid fruits, freſh or preſerved. But the oil muſt be had recourſe to on the firſt approach of the ſymptoms, otherwiſe it cannot be depended on.

Count Berchtold farther informs us, that while the plague raged at Alexandria, and made dreadful havock, he was aſſured by Mr. Baldwin, the Britiſh Conſul, that among the numerous tribe of oil porters, not a ſingle individual was known to die of that diſeaſe. Accordingly, ſays he, I adviſed a trial of the oil to ſuch perſons as had intercourſe with the infected, and never found it fail. In the year 1793, 22 Venetian ſailors lived five days with three infected perſons, who all three died; but the 22 ſailors, who had been repeatedly anointed with the oil, remained free of the infection. Three Armenian families, conſiſting of 27

always, however, uſing the precaution to purify their contagious atmoſphere with the vapour of the nitric acid.

In the Hoſpital De la Sangrè, I purified a great many of the coverings and ſheets of the beds in which the infected had died; during which operation I remained for ſeveral days in thoſe wards where the diſeaſe had proved moſt fatal; and although I found myſelf enveloped in the duſt proceeding from the clothes of the infected which they were cleaning, I never perceived inconvenience, or effect of contagion; moſt aſſuredly becauſe I was at the ſame time in an atmoſphere charged with the vapour of the nitric acid.

Theſe facts ſeem to afford a deciſive proof of the efficacy of the nitrous fumes in ſubduing contagion, by which infected places, perſons, and furniture, may be completely purified, and many uſeful articles, which formerly it was thought abſolutely neceſſary to deſtroy, may thus be ſaved.

* As the poiſon adheres to veſtments a longer time than is commonly imagined, and is probably the moſt frequent, though unſuſpected, mode of ſpreading the contagion, the medical faculty ought to be extremely circumſpect, in viſiting the ſick, always to change their apparel before they again mix with ſociety; or, what might conveniently anſwer the purpoſe, to have in readineſs a large oiled ſilk cloak or ſurtout to completely cover their whole dreſs during their ſtay in the fever-hoſpital, or ſick room.

perſons,

perſons, who, occupying the ſame floor, daily attended the ſick of the plague, but being daily rubbed with oil, were preſerved from the infection. The nurſes who attended the ſick in the hoſpital day and night, were by the ſame method happily preſerved from the contagion—

"*Dii, talem urbis avertite peſtem.*"
VIRG.

The uſe of oil is of high antiquity, as appears from certain paſſages in Sacred Writ, to the following effect: "Let the ſick be anointed with oil, and be healed." The Catholic ceremony of extreme unction is laudable on more accounts than one, as it has probably, in malignant fevers, often proved not only a conſolation to the ſick, but a preſervative to the prieſts and attendants. The Jewiſh prieſthood, concerned in performing frequent ſacrifices and burnt offerings, conſiſting of the fineſt and fatteſt animals, appear to have eſcaped, while peſtilential diſeaſes prevailed among their laybrethren and people of the neighbouring nations.

If olive oil then can reſiſt the Plague, which, according to the ableſt noſologiſts, is a typhus fever of the higheſt degree of malignity and fatal contagion; why may it not be reaſonably preſumed ſufficiently powerful to counteract the Yellow Fever, which, from its entire hiſtory, evidently appears to differ from the real Plague only in degree, not in eſſence?

The application of oil as a remedy againſt other animal poiſons has long been familiar in Great Britain, not only againſt that of the bee, the waſp, and the hornet, but alſo againſt that of an enraged viper.

The canine poiſon, indeed, from the bite of a rabid animal, has hitherto baffled all the other remedies yet exhibited; neither waſhing the wound repeatedly, or even extirpation of the part, being ſufficient, if but a particle of the poiſon is left behind. Might not a profuſe ſweat excited by friction with tepid oil, in the firſt inſtance, ſerve to expel any remnant of the poiſon, or to deſtroy its activity?

Suppoſing even the hydrophobia already formed, might not this method ſurpaſs other means in ſoothing the ſufferings of the unhappy patient, by alleviating the violent ſymptoms, and by counteracting the tremendous ſpaſms? On this ſubject I have already more fully expatiated in a ſeparate memoir, which may be found in the volumes of the Bath and Weſt of England Society.

In a matter of ſuch conſequence, the reader will readily excuſe this apparent digreſſion. But to return, if the preſervative power of oil ſhould ſeem to have been over-rated, or, as ſome affect to perſuade themſelves, a mere illuſion, whence is it that thoſe who labour in oil or fat ſubſtances, ſuch as oil-porters, lamp-lighters, butchers, tallow-chandlers, ſoap-boilers, &c. have been known to eſcape malignant fevers much better than their neighbours? Why among the tribe of Caffres, who conſtantly ſmear their bodies with lard, or oily ſubſtances, the peſtilence or yellow fever remains totally unknown? Why the whale-fiſhers, who live amidſt oil and blubber, generally perform healthy voyages of 18 or 20 months? Finally, why the Eſquimaux nation, who regale on whale or ſea-oil in their daily repaſts, remain ſtrangers to peſtilential fevers?

While ruminating on the ſalutary effects of oil, the following caſes afforded an opportunity of trying its efficacy in a malignant typhus; a fever generated from human effluvia, confined in cloſe rooms, or unventilated places, and generally allowed to be highly infectious.

Being requeſted to viſit a poor boy named Thomas Counte, in a wretched lodging in a narrow alley in Bath, on the ſixth day of the fever, I found the ſurface of the body diſcoloured with purple petechiæ, attended with great proſtration of ſtrength, low tremulous pulſe, inquietude, delirium, &c. Though theſe ſymptoms, and the advanced ſtate of the diſeaſe, ſeemed to preclude all hopes of ſucceſs from either internal or external remedies; yet, rather than abandon him to deſpair, the whole body was directed to be very gently rubbed with Olive oil every four hours, if ſtrength would permit; and its operation to be aided by warm whey, accompanied by ſuitable diet and regimen. In the interim, a moderate doſe of Caſtor oil, as coinciding with the general plan, duly anſwered the deſired intention of clearing the bowels, without exciting pain or commotion, incident to the operation of jalap, calomel, and other rough, draſtic purgatives.

After ſome difficulty, his parched ſkin was rendered moiſt, and at length a full

full perſpiration was produced. By purſuing the proceſs proportioned to his feeble ſtate, the ſymptoms began to abate, the fever ſubſided, the purple ſpots ſoon diſappeared, and his ſubſequent recovery was ſpeedy, and favourable beyond all expectation.

No ſooner had he recovered, than the poor woman who had diligently nurſed him in his illneſs was ſeized with evident ſymptoms of having caught the infection. The above-mentioned proceſs being inſtantly performed, and having now much leſs difficulty to encounter, was ſpeedily crowned with ſucceſs.

Theſe, together with the important facts communicated by Count Berchtold, may ſeem ſufficient to excite attention to this eaſy and ſimple method. It is therefore to be hoped, medical practitioners, and particularly thoſe who ſuperintend Fever Hoſpitals, or Lazarettos, whether they have been taught to conſider ſuch diſeaſes contagious or non-contagious, will condeſcend to give it a fair trial; and whatever the reſult may be, candidly to communicate it to the publick, for the benefit of the community.

For truth, unbiaſſed by theory, is the object of the preſent enquiry.

Be it therefore remembered, that the proceſs here propoſed is to be conſidered as a preſervative, not as a cure, except at the very onſet of the diſeaſe. How far it may ſucceed at more advanced periods, muſt be left to time and accurate obſervation to determine.

As the medical faculty, nurſes, and attendants on the ſick are more particularly expoſed to the contagion; it would ſeem adviſable, that a bottle of Olive oil ſhould be placed in each infected room, or ward of an hoſpital; that phyſicians and viſitors ſhould, on entering the chamber or approaching the patient, take a tea-ſpoonful or two, or at leaſt guard their mouth and noſtrils with a few drops of it, by which means this partial mode of uſing it might be brought alſo to the teſt, and at length be fully aſcertained.

When a peſtilential fever firſt breaks out, and threatens to become endemic in a certain diſtrict, the neighbouring families ought to retire in time to a healthy upland ſituation in the country; and, to guard ſtill more effectually from the contagion, ought to obſerve (as far as their leiſure and reſpective occupations will permit) the following precautions; for "Prevention is eaſier and better than Cure."

1ſt. Strict temperance ought to be uniformly preſerved, particularly in the uſe of animal food; avoiding all damaged proviſions, fruits or vegetables, or thoſe which paſs through the hands of night-nurſes, or other ſuſpected perſons. Alſo high-ſeaſoned fruits, ardent ſpirits, and heating cordials; uſing as common beverage, briſk cider, perry, ſpruce beer, lemonade, or pure water.

2d. Regular exerciſe ought to be taken every morning and evening, avoiding the meridian ſun, late hours, and night air, uſing frequently general or partial bathings with cold water, with every other attention to cleanlineſs.

3d. Above all, let timorous perſons ſtrive to baniſh fear and anxiety, and, if poſſible, all the depreſſing paſſions; to cheriſh, on the other hand, an habitual cheerfulneſs and ſerenity, which, together with hope, conſtitute the balm of life, and ſovereign cordial of the ſick.

To attempt in this place to give a ſatisfactory explanation of the action of oil as a preſervative, might appear as difficult as to account why Vaccination prevents the Small-Pox; or why an imperceptible particle of contagious matter ſhould envenom the human frame, and produce ſuch a horrible train of direful ſymptoms. Suppoſing it to conſiſt, as ſome have imagined, in inviſible animalculæ, or their ova floating in the air we inhale, or in the water we drink, or accompanying our animal or vegetable food into the ſtomach; then would any one wonder that Oil, from its known property of deſtroying theſe, ſhould preſent us with the moſt ſpeedy and ſafe antidote? But be this as it may, thus much at leaſt we know from obſervation, and the laws of the œconomy, that tepid oil, aſſiſted by friction, promotes the circulation and all the fluid ſecretions; that it relaxes ſpaſms, mollifies and deterges the ſkin, and inſtead of obſtructing the pores, as ſome pretend, it effectually opens them, and, by removing the conſtriction of the cutaneous ducts, enables them to pour forth a copious ſweat. By opening this grand emunctory, and that of the kidneys, it tends to diſcharge ſpeedily, by perſpiration or urine, any foreign or deleterious particles, whether generated within the body, or received from without. Hence perhaps it is, that thoſe perſons, in whom theſe functions are duly and regularly performed, are enabled to reſiſt contagion better than others,

others, and that certain Negroes who perſpire more copiouſly than others, are ſo rarely attacked by the yellow fever. But to conclude, friction with warm oil, moreover, wonderfully ſoothes the ſubcutaneous nerves, and, through them, allays pain and irritation in the remote parts of the ſyſtem. When gently applied, it carries off febrile heat, cools the ſurface, and diſpoſes to ſleep—when vigorouſly purſued, it becomes a powerful ſtimulant, promotes circulation and abſorption, excites the energy of all the vital organs; imparting at the ſame time agility to the limbs, and ſuppleneſs and activity to all the muſcles; a circumſtance well known to the antients, and for which purpoſe it was conſtantly employed by their ableſt wreſtlers and gladiators. A. F.

Purſuits of Architectural Innovation, N° XCIII.

IN the Year 1800 I communicated my Survey of the Palace at Weſtminſter, in its then ſtate*. I have not been unmindful of the Innovations made therein during the five years that have elapſed; they are numerous, and unreſtrained. I have hitherto declined bringing forward the circumſtances of its condition, waiting, with painful anxiety, to ſee how far the rage would go. The undertaking has been rapidly carried on; the alterations are infinite, the additions numerous; and, to the jealous feelings of an Antiquary, the dilapidations are great and fearful. In due time, therefore, I ſhall produce my memoranda. It is probable I ſhall take the works by *ſurpriſe*; for which ſervice I ſhall enter the lines with an aſſurance that I am well *drilled* as a "ſharp-ſhooter." It is pretty evident there are many fair *marks* for a good ſhot. If I bring down the object in view, I ſhall not *cloſe* the eyes of any one, but open the eyes of all; then my prize is gained, and I ſhall return victorious! But, ſoft. What if thoſe miſſives, which from bitter experience † I know are ready to be ſprung when an Artiſt of my *colour* dares to tread, to them forbidden ground, ſhould fruſtrate my intents? Well, what I cannot achieve by open aſſault I muſt bring about by ſtratagem and cunning force; deal *blow*, for *blow*. Ah! baſe reſolve! I collect myſelf. What, need I uſe *mean* and *underhand* attempts to ſurvey a National building which, according to the cuſtom of Foreign countries, ſhould be open to every one, free from all reſtriction either official or pecuniary? I will then ſet on, ſuppoſing the barriers *unguarded*, even when ſuch a *ſpy* as myſelf approaches; I will alſo imagine that the ſtandard of Conscious Ability is hung out upon the walls, with this motto, "Taste," as inviting all criticiſm. Well then, "who is afraid?" I am reſolved. Antiquity is the word; up to the *breach*:

> "A breach firſt made when Dick with *line* and *rule*, [off the *ſtool* ‡."
> "Puſh'd Ned with *braſs*, and *pallet*,

A variety of incidents having ariſen to alter the courſe of my intended Northern tour, this laſt Summer, wherein I propoſed to ſet down the farther Innovations wrought on thoſe Antiquities which I noticed during my route in that part of the country in 1790; I will now even give that ſurvey: perhaps it is as well I ſaw not, at this period, things as they *are*, but tell the tale of things how once they *were* (ſtrangely reduced, as I am given to underſtand). Therefore, waving farther introductory matters, I, like all Antiquaries, intent on the marvels inviting us forth, left London with ſmall regret, my ſole imagination being loſt in that hope which encourages us to tempt barren heaths, tempeſts bleak, nodding ruins, cloud-capped mountains, and all the long liſt of terrors which we purſuers of Time's memorials are ſubject to. If at laſt we view the ſepulchral mound, the druidical circle, the embattled tower, the religious fane, the monumental relic,—theſe are our treaſures in expectation; we behold, and we enjoy!

Stamford, *Lincolnſhire*.

St. Mary's Church. The great tower, forming the Weſt front, is peculiarly ſtriking. The upright is divided into five ſtories, filled with columns and arches. The ſtyle, the early Pointed arch, with its own ſtock of mouldings, ornaments, &c. Saliſbury Cathedral-wiſe. The ſpire, of later work, riſes in an octangular form, much enriched with canopied win-

* Vol. LXX. p. 210. † Ibid.

‡ Purſuits of Antiquaries, MS.

dows, &c. The maſonry is truly admirable *.

St. John's and All-Saints churches are fine edifices, full of enrichments, and preſent many deſirable ſpecimens of art. In ſome parts of the town are valuable remnants attached to old houſes; as niches, canopies, doorways, windows, &c. The Grey Friars Gate is a pure deſign, and well preſerved. The chapel of St. Leonard's hoſpital is a precious object: the ſtyle Saxon; the parts not over rich, or too plain, poſſeſſing the happy medium in deſign. This chapel has long been the ſubject of praiſe among curious men, from the days of Peck, who wrote the Hiſtory of Stamford, to the preſent time. The elevation is in three ſtories. The baſement ſtory; a large door-way in the centre, with detached columns, and an ornamented arch; on each ſide are receſſes partaking of the ſame particulars. The ſecond ſtory ſhows a columnade with windows. The third ſtory, one window, its ſhape compoſed of two ſegments of a circle joined perpendicularly, producing a pointed arch top and bottom. The deſign finiſhes pedimentwiſe †. This chapel is now uſed as a ſtore-houſe for bark, faggots, &c.

Tickencote.

This place lies about three miles from Stamford, on the road to Grantham. It was in 1780 I, by direct miſſion, ſurveyed the church. I ſtate this circumſtance as at the time of this my preſent journey; this remarkable building, this other jewel in the ſight of Antiquity's followers, has been what is called "rebuilt;" an operation, it is well known, when an antient Engliſh edifice is the object, that leaves no inducement to ſuch a perſon as me to go and ſcrutinize ‡. On this conſideration I ſhall ſubmit a particular detail of this church, as I witneſſed it at the above date.

The building gives two parts, a body and chancel. The chancel is Saxon; the body of the Tudor ſtyle; of common, ſimple work, and added, it is thought, to give room. The plan of the chancel is nearly a ſquare, 36 feet by 30 feet in the maſs. The Weſtern part is entirely made out by the entrance, which is enriched to an exceſs. On each ſide are five columns, with highly-ornamented capitals. The arch partakes of an oval ſhape, a figure not wholly confined to this ſpecimen; its architrave, which extends beyond the ſpread of the columns, is ſtruck into ſeven parts: 1. mouldings; 2. oxes ſkulls; 3. flowers and fretts united; 4. a curious and extraordinary collection of maſques, ornaments, coſtumic heads, groteſque figures, &c.; 5. diagonals; 6. other diagonal forms; 7. plain ſquares, and indents. The original colouring of this entrance is, in many parts, viſible.—North ſide. An interſecting arched dado with columns; two windows, with columns, &c. Columns riſe between the piers of the windows to the top of the building.—Eaſt ſide. Grand and rich. The height, though of no great dimenſion, is divided into five ranges, or ſtories. The firſt, or dado range, has the continuation of the interſecting arches, with columns, &c. Second, plain, excepting the Eaſt window placed in the centre. Third, receſſes with columns. Fourth, receſſes. In the centre of this and the third range, a large receſs; and, near its head, a ſmall opening, lighting the roof. Fifth, three ſmall receſſes. Between each range there is a ſtring, and at the ſingles of the elevation riſe cluſters of columns to the top of the building; ſimilar ſingle columns are likewiſe between the receſſes. The capitals, architraves, and ſtrings, are full charged with diagonals, and othee adornments *. Though much of the work has been havocked, ſtill the greater part of the intention is left, and fully ſufficient to enable a "religious" reſtoration, allowing, for a moment, there was a neceſſity for ſuch a job.—North ſide. Much havock indeed; and altered in later times; ſegmented pointed windows ſtuck in; and, ſtill coming downwards, two trifling Tudor windows mock the others by being worked up within them.

The interior of this chancel is extremely ſimple, compared with the exterior. Plain columns at the angles, and at the centre of the two ſides North and South, from which ſpring groins. The ribs have treble-rowed diagonals

* Engraved in Carter's Antient Architecture of England.

† Engraved in Antient Architecture.

‡ The *improvements* of St. Margaret's church, Weſtminſter, tells what fate muſt have befallen Tickencote, as the ſame Architect had the handling of both.

* Engraved in Antient Architecture.

uniting

uniting in the centre, with a circular ornamented boſs. Eaſt window, plain columns, with a diagonal architrave to the arch. There is a riſe of three ſteps to the ſpace before the ſite of the altar. The decoration in the South porch of the body of the church, being Saxon, I conceive, that it was brought from ſome other fabrick, and ſtuck into the wall in its preſent ſituation. The object is a door-way, ſimple, though of elegant deſign. The opening has been reduced to a ſmaller door-way with a pointed head; and on the door itſelf a moſt beautiful pierced iron ring. In the South wall of the body, is an early-pointed arch receſs (another removal) with a ſtone coffin; the lid bearing a croſs, and vine leaves. On the pavement, in a receſs on the South ſide of the chancel, is a very early carving in oak of a knight, in the uſual proſtrate praying attitude, his feet ſupported by a lion.

GRANTHAM, *Lincolnſhire.*

ANGEL INN. The front conſiſts of two ſtories, in ſtone work. The centre a ſtraight face, and at the extremities bows. A large arch-way in ſaid centre. Above (ſecond ſtory) a beautiful bower, or ſmall bow window. Buttreſſes riſing the whole height next occur. Single windows ſucceed, right and left, on both ſtories. The bows complete the elevation, having each three windows on the different ſtories. The parapet has diamond compartments with ſhields. The devices and ornaments introduced on this front are characteriſtic, and well adapted. Heads of a king and queen on each ſide the door-way. On the buttreſſes angels playing on a crwth, dulcimer (18 ſtrings), and a cittern (guittern, guittar). The bower window is ſupported by the figure of an angel, (a lovely performance,) holding a crown. Above the angel's head, and making out the baſe of the bow, is a ſucceſſion of ſmaller angels. In the entablature are poſture-maſters, groteſque heads, an elephant and caſtle, birds, beaſts, &c. Taking this deſign all together, it contains every deſirable requiſite to ſatisfy the moſt ſcientific eye: regularity of lines, juſt proportion, and exquiſite workmanſhip; yet the hand of Innovation has not been ſatisfied, for the tracery to the window is knocked out for the monſtrous propenſity of inſerting, in ſuch places, modern ſaſh frames. The ſtyle of the work is in the time of King Henry VII.

Among the many antient ſtone houſes diſperſed about, diſgraced by the alterations of our day, there is one left in its original uncontaminated ſtate. The centre a ſquare projection of three ſtories, one window to each ſtory, and a ſmaller one to the profile. On the left, a window to each ſtory. On the right a large door-way, one window above. There is a rich run of compartments and ſhields under the centre window on the ſecond ſtory. The entablature is much enriched. Style of the workmanſhip temp. Henry VII. While noting the features of this choice example, the ſtanders-by told me that "the maſter of the houſe was *mad*, for he neither would have it made to look decent, like the reſidences of his neighbours, or would he ever ſtir out but in the night, and that was for the purpoſe of hunting by moon-light."

If preſerving ſo choice a relick betrays marks of inſanity, charitable conſtructions help us who hourly laviſh praiſes on ſubjects like theſe. Thoſe who labour under no ſuch touches of deranged ſenſe, may go on deſtroying the like relicks, and may, after commenting on the above two manſion ſpecimens, ſtill give credit to hiſtoric folios; where, in the deſcription of domeſtic ſcenes, the readers are informed, "our anceſtors, of private names, dragged out an ignorant and ſuperſtitious life in hovels, ſties, and cabins; when no fabricks of account ever met the ſight, but thoſe of monaſtic or caſtellated forms, raiſed in ages of darkneſs and barbariſm!"

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 20.

AS the Architect has condeſcended to notice my enquiries, vol. LXXIV. p. 1012, I will *trouble* him once more. I would have him acquaint us if the report is true, about the ſudden demolition of Edward the Third's famous rampart wall, on the North ſide of Windſor Caſtle, the filling-in of the foſs of the Round Tower, &c. It is to be preſumed we ſhall not be diſappointed in receiving a ſatisfactory anſwer, either by an immediate reply, or when he ſhall communicate a farther detail of circumſtances, as they go on, which appear, from the ſample he has given of the ſtate of the works

works at Windsor, this last Summer, to shew more the features of all-creating Fancy, than a reformation of the great Edward's structure, as we are by the public voice taught to believe is the reason of all the present alterations and additions. Q. U. I.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 9.

WHEN the British Admiral, during the American war, *was ordered* to retreat before the combined Spaniards and French, in our own Channel, the ships accordingly ran up to the Eastward; yes, ran, ran away! Mr. Urban; the seventy-fours having the fire-ships in tow. In that disgraceful scene a boatswain's mate slept over the ship's bows, and lashed a double hammock fast round the figure head of the late king. "What are you doing there?" says the lieutenant on the forecastle; "Only securing his peepers," says Jack. "Peepers, d—n you; what do you mean?" bawls the boatswain. "Why, we arn't ordered to break the old boy's heart, are we? I'm sure if he was once to turn and see this day's work, not all the patience in Heaven would hold him a minute longer."

The crew of *one* of our capital ships are just now as indignant as our friend the boatswain's mate; and I feel commissioned to acquaint your readers with *some* particulars not recorded in vol. XXXI. p. 617. &c. &c. merely to shew, that, great and unequalled as the *whole* professional life of Lord Nelson has been, there existed, at all times, Captains of his own stamp, who never threw away a shot.

When the Bellona, in 1761, was closing with the Courageux, the French had begun to fire, and there appeared some impotience amongst the people on the main deck to return it: but Faulkner, our gallant Captain Faulkner (and all of that name since have proved of the same metal), leaned forward over the barricade—"My boys," says he, "hold hard. I'll tell you when to fire: let us see the white of their eyes first, and take my word for it, they will never stand the singeing of their whiskers."

This was emphatic language to sailors, often heard before, and often since; but never on so great an occasion as from our departed Hero on board *the Victory* off Trafalgar.

Mr. Urban, you have already given the result—we knocked up the Courageux in less than an hour; and added a most useful 74 to the British navy; while Captain Logie, in the Brilliant, beat off the two French frigates, which never dared to come near her.

The glory of the ship alluded to may suffer eclipse by mismanagement, but her acquired honours can never be taken away. The spirit of a *Douglas* will renew her greatness, and keep her steady in any course that may lead to battle. Methinks every original beam, knee, transom, and carline, creaked out disappointment, when that unexplained application of the rudder turned the good ship from the track of the enemy. *Sub judice lis est.*—All the country requires a knowledge of this business; and if no better account is received from Plymouth, one may be reckoned upon from me.

Every British mother calls out now, "Fight, my son, and die to conquer." No half measures can screen the dunghill fowl at this critical æra.

Success ever begets presumption: we may reasonably look for the vanguard of Buonaparte's boasted armada very soon, and, when the last praam quits Boulogne Bay to stem across the Channel, let us exclaim with rapture, "Heaven has delivered them into our hands!" The Ocean's capacious bosom will prove our gratuitous ally, and give a grand fraternal embrace to all that merciless fire may spare.

There is one trait in Buonaparte's character very different from that Corsican perfidy so detestable to us—I mean the openness of his hatred to England. When has he ever professed good-will towards this island, but in the moment of making peace, as a state engine? What simpleton ever expects sincerity in such transactions?

"And that misguided Monarch, whose unhappy end seems so undeserved; did he, Mr. Urban, shew the same openness to this Country? In the American war were ye not told, that France should not assist the Colonies? But I will not load his memory with—convinced as I am, that the second Commandment, "Upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate ME," is, in an eminent manner, illustrated. Reckon back to the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, ye careless, ye luke-warm, ye pretended unbelievers!

Of Austria, ill-administered, worse defended, and fallen as she is; my wishes are to say but little. Her unfortunate

fortunate attempts in the common cauſe of Europe, for ſome years paſt, have purchaſed a veil of oblivion; at leaſt, of forgiveneſs. Can it ever be forgotten by the Britiſh navy, *who* carried on *war in diſguiſe*, to that fame diſaſtrous bloody quarrel of brother fighting againſt brother, and ſupported the maritime commerce of France, after ſhe had taken open part with our colonies? That did Auſtria's former Emperor.

In private life, in common tranſactions, we behold deceit leading men every day to ruin: the nature of evil does not alter, becauſe it is the faſhion of a country, or becauſe allowed againſt heretics by the intolerance of religion.

Heaven, in its own time, will abate the living peſtilence of France: by too clear a declaration Auſtria has not been found an inſtrument worthy of fulfilling the hopes of Great Britain.

Yours, W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Conduit-ſtreet, Jan.* 19.

AS the records of Dramatic Hiſtory ſeem every day to acquire a ſtronger intereſt with the publick, I truſt that will be ſufficient apology for requeſting inſertion of the brief memoirs given by Warton of Gerard Langbaine, author of "An Account of the Engliſh Dramatic Poets," with a few obſervations attached, that may, perhaps, induce ſome of your Correſpondents to give a more enlarged account of the early Catalogues of Engliſh Plays.

J. H.

Gerard Langbaine, author of the "Account of the Engliſh Dramatic Poets," was the ſon of Dr. L. provoſt of Queen's College, Oxford. This book was firſt publiſhed under the title of "*Momus Triumphans*," Lond. 1687, 4to. *. Five hundred copies were quickly ſold; but the remainder of the impreſſion appeared the next year with a new title, "A new Catalogue of Engliſh Plays, containing Comedies, &c." Lond. 1688. 4to†. The author at length digeſted his work anew, with great acceſſions and improvements, which he intituled as above, "An Account of the Engliſh Dramatick Poets, &c." Oxon. 1691, 8vo. ‡. This book,

* This date ſhould be 1688: neither was it the firſt publication by L. on the ſubject, as appears by the preface to *Momus Triumphans*, viz. "The firſt Catalogue that was printed of any worth, was that collected by Kirkman, a London bookſeller, whoſe chief dealing was in plays, which was publiſhed 1671, at the end of Nicomede, a tragi-comedy, tranſlated from the French by Monſ. Corneille. This Catalogue was printed alphabetically, as to the names of the plays, but promiſcuouſly as to thoſe of the authors, (Shakſpeare, Fletcher, Jonſon, and ſome other of the moſt voluminous authors excepted) each author's name being placed over againſt each play that he writ, and ſtill repeated with every ſeveral play, till a new author came on. About *nine* years after, *the publiſher of this Catalogue* reprinted Kirkman's, with emendations, but in the ſame form."

Langbaine, in this account, has introduced a contradiction, not now, perhaps, eaſily explained. The re-print of Kirkman's Catalogue appears to have been in 1680; yet he accuſes "Phillips, in his Catalogue of Poets, called *Theatrum Poetarum*; and his tranſcriber Winſtanley," with finding fathers for anonymous plays. "Thus Charles the Firſt is placed by them both to Nabbs; becauſe, *in both the former Catalogues*, it followed his Covent Garden." The *Theatrum Poetarum* was FIRST † publiſhed in 1675; and therefore Phillips could only copy Kirkman, although Winſtanley, publiſhing in 1687, might have been more correct. This charge is renewed in the 8vo edition of 1691; art. Robert Baron, where L.'s words are, "neither of them give any other account of our author but what they collected from my former Catalogue, printed 1680."

† Query? As to the time of re-publiſhing, and real date? whether the whole was not ſurreptitious, as L. commences his preface, 1691, with complaining that ſome of the poets and their agents had given his former Catalogue of Plays, "a ſpurious title-page, and an uncorrected preface."

‡ Re-publiſhed, as improved, in 1699, which is unnoticed by Warton; an edition now generally known as "Gildon's continuation;" though the preface declares it is "not all by one hand:" and in the account of G. the editor ſays, "being my friend."

† That induſtrious editor, the Rev. Mr. Todd, in his edition of Milton's Works, vol. I. p. cxxix. notices, that "Kennett, in his Regiſter, records the exiſtence of this work in November 1680." There is little doubt of this entry being a miſtake; and had Kennett followed the title-page by putting the date in numerical letters, the conjecture would be pertinent, that his copy having only M.DC.LX. the want of the concluding XV was a ſlip of the preſs. The imprimatur is dated 14 Sept. 1674.

a good

a good ground-work for a new publication on the ſame ſubject and plan, and which has merit, as being the firſt attempt of the kind*, was re-printed by Curll, with ſlimſy additions, under the conduct of *Giles Jacob*, a hero of the Dunciad, Lond. 1719, 8vo. Our author, after a claſſical education, was firſt placed with a bookſeller in London†; but, at ſixteen years of age, in 1672, he became a Gentleman Commoner of Univerſity College in Oxford. His literature chiefly conſiſted in a knowledge of the novels and plays of various languages; and he was a conſtant and critical attendant of the playhouſes for many years. Retiring to Oxford in the year 1690, he died the next year‡; having amaſſed a collection of more than a thouſand printed plays, maſques, and interludes §.

Warton's Hiſt. of Engliſh Poetry, addition to vol. II.

Mr. URBAN, *Stamford.*

AS a purchaſer of the ſplendid edition of Froiſſart, that has lately iſſued from the Hafod preſs, will you allow me to ſuggeſt, through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine, the propriety, almoſt indiſpenſable, of a life of the author from the ſame ſource. I am not to learn that Col. Johnes printed a memoir as introductory to his tranſlation, but upon a much inferior ſcale of ſize, and forming no adequate companion to the dignity of the work itſelf.

Moreover, if this deſideratum is withheld, it is probable, that the booksellers in the edition which they have announced will ſupply this omiſſion; and thus ſucceeding purchaſers will poſſeſs a more perfect work than the encouragers of the original expenſive undertaking. O. G. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewſbury, Jan.* 17.

I AM ſurpriſed that R. A. P. or any other perſon, ſhould be at a loſs to underſtand what is meant by "*the more reſpectable claſſes of poor perſons,*" mentioned in the inſcription to the memory of Mr. Allatt. Are not ſome claſſes of poor perſons in fact more reſpectable than others? Can we fail to reſpect the ſober induſtrious poor, who reſpect themſelves, and with honeſt pride boaſt that by frugality, temperance, and induſtry, they have kept themſelves above the neceſſity of aſking relief from their pariſh; more than thoſe, who by idleneſs and profligacy render themſelves a burthen to ſociety?

R. A. P. is informed, that Mr. Allat's inſtitution is by his will declared to be intended excluſively for the benefit of poor perſons of the former deſcription, viz. for ſuch as have never received parochial relief: and many truly reſpectable perſons avail themſelves of it, who would not have choſen to mix their children with thoſe of the ſhameleſsly abandoned, whoſe poverty is the effect of vice. If it be wrong ſo to limit any given charity, the blame reſts with the Founder of the School, not with the writer of the inſcription. On this I ſhall only ſay, that there are in Shrewſbury other endowments for the education of poor children of all claſſes without exception; and that Mr. Allat's foundation is conſidered as being eminently uſeful and beneficial; and the more ſo for the reſtriction above mentioned, in as much as ſuch reſtriction affords encouragement to poor perſons to perſevere in a line of conduct which renders them really reſpectable, and raiſes them, in the opinion of the wiſe and the good, far above others, who in reſpect of outward circumſtances might be conſidered as their equals.

ONE OF THE TRUSTEES OF ALLATT'S CHARITY.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 14.

AMONGST the various modes of attack, which the Chriſtian Religion has been obliged to ſuſtain from the Infidels of theſe later days, few are likely to threaten it with more danger than that which has been adopted by Mr. Gibbon, in his "Hiſtory of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." As this inſidious performance has been often republiſhed, ſome effort ſeems to be required from the friends of

* Langbaine far exceeded his contemporaries in tracing "the plagiariſms of the Stage," both by hiſtorical and novel research; and his work referring to the origin of each plot, muſt remain invaluable to the lovers of Dramatic Hiſtory.

† Is the bookſeller's name any where recorded? Was it Kirkman?

‡ "After various turns of fortune, he became ſuperior Law-beadle; and died 1692."

§ Langbaine ſays, in his preface to *Momus Triumphans*, "I have been maſter of above nine hundred and fourſcore Engliſh plays and maſques, beſides drolls and interludes."

religion

religion, to counteract its malignant tendency, or rather to supersede it altogether. Bishop Watson, and others, have doubtless, done much in answering, and exposing, the fallacies of this writer; and an abridgment has been made of the work, which omits, as much as possible, the exceptionable parts; but the danger still remains, and while the original continues to be read, it is scarcely to be expected that persons of sceptical dispositions, or unsettled principles, will not have their faith ensnared by the insinuating, though laboured style, in which the sneers of this author are aimed at our holy Religion. We have no other well-written or connected account of the interesting times which he details: and those who wish to acquaint themselves with the progressive decay of the Roman power, are obliged to have recourse to a work, which confessedly contains much that is valuable. It is a question therefore, whether any person endowed with capacity and inclination for such a work, could do a more essential service to religion, than by re-writing the history of the whole period of which Gibbon treats; adopting largely from his sources whatever may be good, *nam fas est et ab hoste doceri*. I am aware, that whoever enters the field as his competitor, must be possessed of abilities of no common kind; but I should be sorry so to limit the talents of many great names in this nation, as to suppose that Gibbon could not be as far surpassed by them in style and method, as in principles: may some one of these entitle himself to the gratitude of the religious world, by producing a *Christian* History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire!

If the hints here given, by a very obscure individual, should happen to stimulate any of the learned to engage in such a work; the writer of these few lines will feel a gratification of the highest kind: and he is certain that you, Mr. Urban, will not be sorry for having allowed them a place in your most useful Miscellany.

P. S. It is also offered to the consideration of the learned, whether religion might not be benefited by the publication of an *Infidel Plutarch*, (as it is now the fashion to call such books), or an authentic account of the private lives of those who have flourished upon the stage of infidelity, within these last 50 or 60 years. As few of them will bear the test of examination, a display of their general conduct might prove a more effectual antidote to the poison of their works, than any direct confutation of their principles. CHRISTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Middlewich, Jan. 15.*

EXPERIENCING a good deal of pain occasionally from the tooth-ache, and seeing a letter, vol. LXXV p. 1118, stating the efficacy of the *Areca*, or Betel Nut, in the cure of that tormenting disease, I trust Mr. Hutchinson will permit me to request the favour of him to say whether there is any preparation of the *Areca*, or Betel Nut, for the teeth, in this country? and, if not, that he would have the goodness to state in what manner it is prepared abroad. The philanthropy which Mr. Hutchinson discovers in his letter, in so forcibly pointing out the virtues, and recommending the use of the Areca Nut to Europeans in general, will, I trust, be considered a sufficient excuse for my giving him this trouble.

AN OLD AND CONSTANT READER *.

*** The following errors occurred in our last continuation of "*A Tour to the Lakes*," owing to the author's severe indisposition, and distance from the Metropolis. We lament that a similar reason must be offered as his apology for postponing this month's communication.

P. 1122, col. 1, l. 15. read *equally*.
1, — 56, *authorities*.
2, — 43, *Castle Crag*.

P. 1123, col. 1, l. 29 read, the wild wood hung in picturesque confusion.—Col. 2, l. 34, read, the smooth level *of the* subjacent place.—l. 58 read, *magnanimi*.—L. 59. read, *pedestrians*. This was the landlord's pronunciation.

P. 1124, col. 1, l. 19, read, *feeling* us to the perception of pain. L. 41 read *le jeu*, &c.

A Correspondent, who signs "VERBUM SAT" intimates, that, while a minister of the Church of England can gravely and deliberately, in the middle of service, remonstrate with a Dissenter on the impropriety of sitting during prayer, in the pew under the desk, and, on her persisting in it as a practice not deemed indecorous in the religious worship of her persuasion, declare publickly, that if she did not change her posture, he could not go on with the service, such conduct, partaking more of intemperate and weak zeal, will never recommend the established religion, if indeed it does not bring contempt on it and its members.

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* Wishing that our old Correspondent may obtain the *ease* he seeks, we insert his letter, though NOT *post paid*. EDIT.

THE

THE ROYAL PROGRESS TO WEYMOUTH, 1805.

(*Continued from* Vol. LXXV. p. 1214.)

Aug. 5. This morning, his Majeſty and the Royal Family honoured Mrs. Damer with a viſit at Dorcheſter; and at night ſaw The Provoked Huſband, and the Sultan; and were very highly amuſed.

6. This morning, his Majeſty took his morning ride before breakfaſt. At half-paſt 10, he rode out again with Princeſſes Auguſta and Sophia. On his return, he gave an audience to the Duke of Montroſe. The Queen and other Princeſſes took an airing on the Wareham road. In the evening, about 6, the Royal Family went in their carriages to the barracks on the Dorcheſter road, where, after inſpecting the buildings, &c. they partook of tea, and other refreſhments, prepared by the officers. They returned about 8.

7. Early this morning, his Majeſty took his uſual ride; and after breakfaſt, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, Princeſſes Auguſta and Sophia, &c. he took an airing. In honour of the Princeſs Amelia's birth-day, the colours of all the nations, except France and Spain, were diſplayed from all the ſhips, and a royal ſalute fired. The troops in camp were brigaded before his Majeſty and the Royal Dukes. The Earl of Dartmouth arrived this morning, and had an interview with his Majeſty. The day was celebrated by a grand entertainment given by their Majeſties, at the Royal Hotel, to the principal part of the company here, and the neighbouring Nobility and Gentry. About three o'clock, the Royal Family went to the Hotel. At half-paſt 4, the dinner was ſerved up. There were turtles, veniſon, the moſt choice wines, and every thing worthy a Kingly Banquet. The King's table was ornamented with a Gothic colonnade, 7 feet high, elegantly ſurrounded with beautiful flowers. Under the arch were beautiful glaſs vaſes, on pedeſtals; the four corners preſented the name of the Princeſs Amelia, in the parterre work; at the head and foot were preſented two beautiful figures of Britannia and Minerva, ſupporting the letters P. A. The nine principal tables were alſo highly ornamented. Between 7 and 8, the ball-room was thrown open, and dancing continued till half-paſt 11. The Royal Dukes danced alternately with their lovely ſiſters. The Royal Family did not dine at the Hotel, but at the Lodge; and then went to receive their gueſts. When the dinner was ſerved up they returned to the Lodge, and came again to the Hotel when the ball was about to commence. Their Majeſties were in excellent health and ſpirits, and much gratified at entertaining ſuch a numerous aſſemblage of their loving ſubjects.

8. At 7 o'clock, his Majeſty took his uſual ride; and after breakfaſt went on-board the Yacht. In the evening, their Majeſties had a Concert at the Lodge. A large party of Nobility were preſent.

10. His Majeſty took his uſual early ride. After breakfaſt, their Majeſties and all the Princeſſes went on-board the Royal Yacht, and ſet ſail with a charming breeze and fine day. The Royal Dukes were at the Camp, reviewing the troops; after which the Duke of York went to Dorcheſter, to review the troops and volunteers there. The Terrible, of 74 guns, arrived in the bay, and fired a royal ſalute on the Royal Family coming on-ſhore. They had a briſk ſail, and did not land till near 7; ſoon after which, they went to ſee Which is the Man? and The Midnight Hour.

11. Early this morning, his Majeſty walked on the Eſplanade to his ſtables, and through the town. At 11, the Royal Family attended divine ſervice at the church, and heard a ſermon by the Rev. Mr. Burrard. The Eſplanade was moſt ſplendid in the evening. Their Majeſties, with the Royal Dukes and Princeſſes, walked till near dark, when they went to the Promenade; but, on account of the exceſſive heat, remained but a ſhort time upwards of 300 peaſons being preſent.

12. This being the Birth-day of the Prince of Wales, the ſame was obſerved with every demonſtration of joy. The Royal Dukes rode to the Camp to make the neceſſary arrangements for all the regiments to fire a *feu de joie* at the ſame time. His Majeſty followed, and was preſent at the diſcharge. All the ſhips hoiſted their flags; and, as ſoon as the regiments had fired, anſwered them by firing royal ſalutes. The Volunteers had a grand field day. The Duke of Cumberland gave a ſumptuous entertainment; and the Royal Family drank tea and ſpent the evening with Lord Dundas at the Camp. They were drawn in their carriages by beautiful white horſes, to his Marquee. The whole line was drawn out, which formed in length upwards of two miles.

13. This morning, his Majeſty took his uſual ride, and, on his return, had a long converſation with Earl Camden. After breakfaſt, the Royal Family went on-board the Yacht, and had a charming cruiſe. After their return, Mr. Oddy preſented to his Majeſty his work upon European Commerce. His Majeſty graciouſly received the book, and converſed with Mr. Oddy.

1. The

1. *History the Interpreter of Prophecy; or, a View of Scriptural Prophecies and their Accomplishment in the past and present Occurrences of the World; with Conjectures respecting their future Completion.* By Henry Kett, *B. D. Fellow of* Trinity-College, Oxford, *one of his Majesty's Preachers at* Whitehall. *In Three Volumes.*

THE multitude of subjects which fall continually under our review must plead our excuse for having so long neglected to notice this valuable work, which made its appearance in 1799, and has since gone through several editions *.

"The astonishing progress made by Infidels in the present age of the world, evidently requires from the friends of Christianity a peculiar degree of energy and vigilance in the cause of religious truth. They cannot fail to recollect that although religion itself is invulnerable against [from] every attack which artifice and violence direct against it, it is their indispensable duty to exert their utmost efforts to check the ravages of an enemy so fatal to the dearest interests of man; and no mode of protection against this contagious spirit seems better calculated for general use than *a full and clear elucidation of the prophetical parts of the Old and New Testaments.* The evidence derived from *Prophecy* in support of *Revelation* is a progressive and accumulating evidence, which shines with increasing brightness as time advances in its course, and collects strength from each succeeding age. And as the extraordinary events *now passing before our eyes* will be found to augment the splendour of its light, and to give force to its strength, while they receive in return a ray from divine truth, which discovers their origin, and points out their cause, it may be presumed that a summary view of the Prophecies is particularly suited *to strike the minds of the present generation who search them for any other adequate explanation of occurrences so deeply interesting to themselves.*

"History, which constitutes a material branch of our education, assumes the greatest dignity of character when she becomes the companion of Religion, and the interpreter of the oracles of God. Her volumes present the most wonderful discoveries, and reflect the images of the prophetical parts of the Bible. The works of the writers of all ages and countries, whether Pagans, Christians, Jews, antient or even modern Infidels, whatever their opinions, prejudices, or designs unfold, the mysteries of prediction, shew the fulfilment of the divine will, and, in reality, advance the interests of Religion. The following work is intended to set these truths in a striking point of view. *It displays the harmony of Prophecy, the one great scheme that pervades all its parts, and the concurrence of all human events to accomplish its stupendous plan.*

"Fully aware that the work falls extremely short of that excellence which the subject demands, I lament that such a sketch of prophetical and historical harmony as the times seem urgently to require, delineating present as well as past occurrences with a faithful and an able pencil, and marking them with the colours of strong and vivid description, has not hitherto been offered to the publick. I am persuaded that such a work would most effectually answer the ends which these volumes are most seriously intended to promote; namely, to establish the doubtful, to recall the wandering, to awaken the thoughtless, to instruct the unlearned, and, more particularly, to produce in the minds of the rising generation so strong a conviction of the superintendance of the Almighty over the affairs of the world, of the divine origin of the Gospel, and the momentous concerns of another life, that they may view the folly and the wickedness of the New Philosophy in their proper light, and ever stand up as the firm supporters of the sacred cause of Christianity.

"Before I conclude this Preface, I must make an acknowledgment, which is no less due to justice than satisfactory to my own feelings of gratitude. I have received so much assistance in the prosecution of this work, as greatly to invalidate my claims to being reputed its author. The plan originated with an ardent friend to the cause of Religion, who was led by a very extensive knowledge of History and Scripture to consider the passing train of events with peculiar attention; and forcibly struck by their agreement with the Divine Word, was anxious to represent this enlightened and consolatory truth to the publick. From this perso , whose name I am not at liberty to mention, and

* See some observations on this work, by a correspondent, in vol. LXXI. p. 224.

and whose anxiety for the success of this publication is perfectly disinterested, I have not only received many judicious corrections of what I had written, but such valuable communications as are deservedly substituted for many of the materials which I had prepared for the press. I had also the advantage of submitting my papers to the perusal of the learned and excellent Prelate to whom I have obtained the honour of inscribing this work, to whose enlightened and comprehensive view of the subject of Prophecy itself I am happy to acknowledge my obligations, and to whom the publick are indebted for the first intimation of the *principle* that alone can explain the extraordinary events which excite universal attention*. I congratulate my readers on having obtained such important assistance, as it has stamped that value upon the volumes now offered to their notice, which, I am confident, could not have been derived from my own unaided labour."

The introductory chapter states the design and summary of the work, and gives a sketch of the history, nature, and use of Prophecy. Class I. divided into ten chapters, consists of prophecies which have been fulfilled, down to the subversion of the Jewish government; the promise of the Messiah to Adam, Abraham, and by Moses; the fulfilment of the conditional promises and threats pronounced by Moses to the Israelites; of the prophecy respecting Cyrus; the destruction of Babylon; the appearance of the Messiah, according to the precise time predicted by Daniel; the promise of the Baptist as his forerunner; the prophetic description of the Messiah; and the destruction of Jerusalem; with a conclusion, drawn from the account of all these prophecies; and the Life of Christ, as drawn by the antient prophets. The prophecies of the antient Scriptures relating to the Advent of the Messiah being fulfilled in Christ, his kingdom is the sole great object of prophecy in the New Testament; and since the Revelation of St. John closed the New Testament, 1700 years have elapsed without the appearance of any prophet in the world. Every thing in the history and situation of the Jews proves the great design for which they were to continue a peculiar people. The course of prophecy was guided by the light of previous revelation; and thus a regular connection was preserved, which was itself a testimony to its truth. The Prophets, taken together, form a connected series of divine dispensations, from nearly the beginning of the world to the end of time. Taken separately, they present detached series of what has been transacted, is now transacting, and will hereafter take place upon the great theatre of the world, as far as they relate to the concerns of true religion. Many of these predictions are delivered with the greatest degree of accuracy, precision, and minuteness; and all of them respect one particular train of events, either directly or ultimately; many of them relate to one particular person, and to one only, and one particular period of time and one only, but more contain a first and secondary reference to particular objects of a similar kind, at different parts of time, which, far from rendering them of vague and uncertain signification, more fully establishes their title to our faith and admiration. Founded upon the basis of eternal truth, no human device can undermine, no human effort can overturn them. The declarations of Prophecy, considered with respect to their design as well as their extent, are the most sublime that can be imagined, the most gracious for the Supreme Being to impart, and most beneficial for man to receive; the seed of the woman is ordained to bruise the serpent's head, as soon as man had fallen from his original state of innocence and happiness. Preparations are made for the Redeemer, and a more distinct prospect is given of his person, office, and dignity, as the fulness of time for his appearance approaches, and the progress of his religion, the sufferings and triumphs of his church, and his conquest over Satan, and his attendants Sin and Death, gradually extend to the confines of the world, and finish the mysteries of God. Such is the outline of the wonderful scheme of Prophecies, which is harmonious and complete in all its parts, and may be traced through almost every page of the Old and New Testaments. It is scarcely possible to contemplate prophecy as a regular system, without perceiving its direct tendency to prove the constant over-ruling providence of God, and the truth and certainty of Divine Revelation, which must

* See the Bishop of Lincoln's excellent Discourse on the Day of Public Thanksgiving, 1797.

muſt be conſidered as its moſt important uſe. The evidence ariſing from Prophecy is growing evidence. The divine deſign, uniformly purſued through a ſeries of ſucceſſive generations, opens with a greater degree of clearneſs in proportion to the lapſe of time and the number of events. An increaſe of age is an addition to its ſtrength; and the nearer we approach the point to which the diſpenſations of God unvaryingly tend, the more clearly ſhall we diſcern the wonderful regularity, conſiſtency, and beauty of this ſtupendous plan for univerſal good. Of the great uſe of Prophecies which have been fulfilled, as a direct and ſtrong argument to convert unbelievers to Chriſtianity, and to eſtabliſh Chriſtians in the faith, we have the moſt ample proof." (pp. 31—43.

"Prophecy diſplays the counſels of inſpiration inceſſantly directing the courſe of events, without violating the order of reaſon and of human action. Such knowledge is too wonderful for us; ſuch power is above our comprehenſion. But the *fact* is placed before our eyes. We ſee, or may ſee, a regular train of prophecies tending towards one *declared end* accurately fulfilled and fulfilling, amidſt all the confuſion and oppoſition of this tumultuous world; and we ſee that theſe prophecies are clear, both in prediction and accompliſhment, in proportion to their import, in fixing our belief in the providence of God, and in the great truths of Divine Revelation. Thus it appears that the chief deſign of prophecy is to bear conſtant witneſs to religious truth. To convince gainſayers of this truth is juſtly conſidered as its principal uſe. But it has another very important object, to which it becomes us to pay attention, from motives of gratitude as well as from fear of incurring the blame which Scripture invariably imputes to thoſe who neglect to take advantage of the light afforded them. It is deſigned to protect believers in the word of God from the dangers ariſing from the previous corruptions, errors, and vices, of the age in which they live. The due conſideration of Prophecy will adminiſter conſolation amidſt preſent diſtreſs, and elevate hope whilſt paſſing through thoſe dark depreſſing ſcenes, which without this gracious aid might lead through intricacies of doubt to the gloom of deſpair. We have the authority of our Lord himſelf to conſider it as a duty to ſtudy the Prophecies, with a view to preſent and future times." (pp. 45—47.) Mr. K. conſiders the Divine authority of the Moſaic Hiſtory of the Fall, the antiquity of Sacrifices, the Flood, and the general Diſperſion of Mankind, as beyond all poſſibility of doubt. Not to purſue to the utmoſt extent the contents of the firſt volume, we ſhall only obſerve, that it places together, in a ſtriking point of view, the moſt intereſting prophecies from the creation of the world to the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, with their accompliſhment.

Vol. II. opens with a preliminary chapter, intituled, "A Developement of the Prophetical Scheme concerning Antichriſt," by the ſame perſon to whom the author is indebted for ſo much aſſiſtance in the firſt volume. This is a ſtatement of the grounds for the opinion that the Papal, Mahometan, and Infidel powers, are different branches or forms of the ſame Antichriſtian power, and that all are expreſſly foretold in Scripture as permitted to ariſe in different ages of the world, for the purpoſes of puniſhment and trial to the Church of Chriſt. That the Papal and Mahometan powers are branches of the Anti-chriſtian church is proved in that mode in which the generality of commentators agree. The difficulties that have hitherto attended the explanations of the beaſt, the image of the beaſt, and the falſe prophet, in the Revelations, are thus ſolved, p. 130: "The firſt beaſt aroſe out of the ſea, that is, in prophetical language, out of, or during, violent commotions, wars and tumults, or times of violence and troubles.—The Second beaſt ariſes out of the earth, that is, according to general interpretation, exactly the reverſe of the firſt deſcription—riſing gradually in times of calm and quiet, like a plant out of the earth, which eſtabliſhes itſelf imperceptibly by a thouſand roots, before it ſhews its head, and ſilently attains its deſtined height and ſtrength—This beaſt has 'two horns like a lamb.' Horns are the acknowledged ſymbols of ſtrength or power—the firſt beaſt has ten horns, which are explained by the angel to be ten kingdoms which gave their power to the beaſt, and thus increaſed his civil power.

"But the horns of the ſecond beaſt are of a peculiar kind, they are "like a lamb, or the lamb," which ſymbol throughout

throughout the Revelations repreſents Chriſt—It is this which has eſpecially led to the opinion that the ſecond beaſt is the eccleſiaſtical power of Rome, becauſe theſe horns muſt denote ſomething which ſeems to be like Chriſtianity—they are not ſaid *to be* the horns of a lamb, but *like*, or reſembling, the horns of a lamb.

"He ſpeaks (however) *as*," in the ſame manner with, "a dragon, or the dragon." As words proceed from the heart, or ſoul, or mind, which are truly the man, the real nature of this perſonage is thus declared in very plain terms, and ſo are the arts by which he ſhall obtain and ſupport his power.

"It appears then, that this ſecond beaſt is not to wear the form of civil tyranny, but is to derive his power or ſtrength from its ſemblance to the religion of Chriſt, or the lamb; by which it will deceive many (who are elſewhere ſaid to be under the influence of "ſtrong deluſion, and to believe a lie"), and will thus gain poſſeſſion of public opinion, though this "ſeducing form of godlineſs" breathes in reality "the doctrine of devils."—It is uſually underſtood that this ſecond beaſt is called "the falſe prophet," or teacher, which was taken with the (firſt) beaſt,—and "the beaſt that ariſeth out of the bottomleſs pit" (or "hell, in which the dragon is afterwards bound"), "and that maketh war againſt the witneſſes, overcometh and killeth them."—This deſcription agrees perfectly with that of his riſing out of the earth, but (unleſs the pit and the ſea mean the ſame, which I think they cannot mean) not with that of the beaſt which riſeth out of the ſea.—It agrees alſo with the power of the ſecond beaſt to give power to the *image* of the firſt beaſt, to *cauſe* that as many as would not worſhip the image of the beaſt ſhould be killed.—This ſecond beaſt did not appear to make the image of the firſt beaſt himſelf, but he cauſed them that dwell in the earth to make it: having firſt deceived them into obedience to his will by means of the miracles or wonders, which he had power to do in the ſight of the firſt beaſt; that is, before the expiration of the 1260 years, or within his kingdom.—And ſo abſolute and univerſal was his ſway, that "ſmall and great, rich and poor, bond and free," "were deprived of all commerce with men, and civil privileges of life, if they did not in ſome way or other make profeſſion of obedience to his conſtitutions and decrees," and adopt ſome ſign, or wear ſome mark denoting their enrolment into the ſervice of the beaſt and his image, by which they are themſelves formed into an aſſociation or fraternity.—And all men are conſidered and "treated as worthy of death, who refuſe an entire ſubmiſſion, in any particular, to theſe decrees." The ſecond beaſt, and the image to which he gives life, are then perſecuting powers. This ſecond beaſt "exerciſeth all the power of the firſt beaſt," that is, his tyranny extends over the minds as well as the bodies of men—their ſpiritual as well as temporal intereſts—their religious as well as their civil liberties—he was "to make war with the ſaints and to overcome them, and to have power, over all kindreds, and tongues, and nations." (p. 129—134.)

After purſuing the argument with great cloſeneſs of reaſoning, and accounting for the different interpretations of theſe paſſages from want of due attention to the new power that ſhould ariſe, totally different from the former, Mr. K. thus concludes: "And now may I not aſk, whether we have not ourſelves ſeen a power gradually riſe from its den, where it has long been ſtrengthening itſelf, and from whence it has long ſent forth the fumes of an intoxicating poiſon to prepare the world for its appearance, which exactly reſembles the ſecond beaſt? Have we not ſeen *apoſtate infidelity*, under the name of *reaſon*, eſtabliſh its dominion over the minds of men by its pretenſions to a *refined* religion, a *pure* morality? Are not the doctrines of *liberty* and *equality*, doctrines moſt perverſely drawn from the religion of the lamb, the horns of its faſcinating power? Does it not unite the ſubtlety of the ſerpent, with the fury of the dragon?—promiſe univerſal happineſs, but lead to univerſal miſery? Has it not "cauſed them that dwell on the earth to make an image to (or like) the beaſt which had the wound by a ſword and did live?" An image in the form of the antient Roman government, which has already obliged many of the nations to yield obedience to its new revived authority?—exerciſeth all the civil and religious tyranny of the firſt beaſt, or the Papal power of Antichriſt, by depriving all men of their civil and religious privileges, who will not receive the mark of union with its abominable

minable principles?—who has "made war with the saints," or servants of God, and has "overcome many;" and who now openly blaspheme the God of heaven?

"To what height of enormity—to what extent of dominion—the power of this tremendous image will be permitted to rise, must remain for futurity to discover.—But who will now say it is impossible, or even improbable, that the city of Rome should soon become the seat of this devastating tyrant!—should soon become the seat of the empire of apostate Infidelity, or Atheism, as it has already been of Paganism and Popery; and thus render the resemblance between the image and the first beast yet more literally complete!—Nay, who will dare pronounce that this most dreadful power of Antichrist, which has arisen in the North, shall not "plant the tabernacles of his palaces between the seas, in the glorious holy mountain?" (p. 161—164.)

The remainder of this volume is occupied in a judicious account of the rise, progress, establishment, and destruction of the two first powers.

The progress of the infidel power of Antichrist, occupies the greater part of the third volume. This is the little horn of the beast in the vision of Daniel; and the second beast and his image in the Revelations. The other chapter of this volume contains prophecies which remain to be fulfilled; the restoration of the Jews to their own land, and their conversion to the Church of Christ; the general diffusion of the Gospel; the final triumph of our Lord over all his enemies; and the universal happiness of his glorious reign considered as the ultimate meaning of the prophetic descriptions of the Messiah, and tending to reconcile the different opinions of Jews and Christians on this subject. The second beast obtained its wonderful form and magnitude in the system of Voltaire and his followers. Till that period, the operations of Infidelity were carried on secretly—secretly at least when compared with the corruptions and persecution of the Papal, and the avowed hostility of the Mahometan powers,—and in a desultory manner: but the publication of the system of Voltaire constituted the important epoch in its history which gave a new face to the world in general. Till that system had made some progress in its work, it was usual with unbelievers to say that their tenets were *philosophy true*, but *theology false*; and indeed they were always ready *to profess* what was required of them. The writings of Infidels were till then confined to the perusal of the learned, seldom mentioned in conversation, even by their adherents. The progress of Infidelity, or the progress of impotence and impiety, among the bulk of mankind, is worthy of remark. Even Dr. Priestley, who himself contributed in his degree, observes, in 1796, that, *especially since the revolution in France*, unbelievers appear without any disguise openly to insult the Christian religion, and assailing it by wit and argument; and the writings of unbelievers, *now that they can do it with impunity, and even applause*, are exceedingly multiplied. The prophetic intimations of the last days exactly correspond with the character, principle, and conduct of modern infidels, whose inconsistent doctrines are here detailed, and an abstract of the doctrines of the *illuminati*, and its practical effects in France and Ireland, confirming the opinion of Sir Isaac Newton, and some other commentators, that "the overbearing tyranny and persecuting power of the Antichristian party, which had so long *corrupted* Christianity, and enslaved the Christian world, *must be put a stop to, and broken in pieces*, by *the prevalence of infidelity*, for some time before primitive Christianity could be restored." (p. 182.)

"We have seen the progress of infidelity accelerated with a force that is truly astonishing. No people has escaped a taint from its contagious breath. Papists and Mahometans, Jews* and Christians, have felt its baneful influence. We have seen the *Papal* power, first weakened by the Reformation, shaken to its centre by the revolutionary infidels of France. We have seen the same instruments of divine power *attempt* to dismember the most important part of the Turkish dominions from the Empire of the *Mahometan* power of Antichrist; and, though this attempt has apparently

* David Levi laments the extraordinary scepticism which has lately infected the Jewish people, and considers it as a *sign* of the near approach of the time of their restoration to their own land; it having been predicted by their prophets that such a state of *general unbelief* should precede the accomplishment of God. (p. 183.)

failed,

failed, we shall not find ourselves authorized to conclude that empire secure from any future attack, when we recollect the activity and machinations of a power that has succeeded in its enterprises beyond all calculation of probabilities. We *know* that both the Mahometan and Infidel power *must fall*, as well as the Papal power; but whether *France* will extend her conquests over the Ottoman empire, and "pour out the vial upon the Euphrates," or whether the exasperated Turk will "again rise up with great fury to destroy;" whether the worshipers of the beast will "strengthen themselves for the battle," or whether the power of the Greek church will be involved in the work of wrath, both *executing* and *suffering* punishment, time alone can determine. We "hear of wars, and rumours of wars;" and we may be certain that "the days of vengeance are near, even at our very doors," *if it can be doubted that they are begun.* But THE END IS NOT YET. Much remains before the mystery of God's providence shall be finished, and flash conviction on our unbelieving world. It has been objected, that the fall of the Protestant powers of Holland and Switzerland militates against this scheme of Prophecy, which supposes the present tyranny of France designed to execute the judgments of God upon the kingdoms of the Papal beast. But, surely, few objections can be more futile. The word of the Lord appears so be express on this subject also. "They (the false teachers) shall even *allure* those who have clean escaped from them which live in error; and the promise of protection and deliverance is given *only* to those who "shall continue faithful unto the end." We have seen that Holland "was the grand asylum of Infidelity in the North, the nursery and chief propagator of its works by the *licentious liberty* allowed to the press." We have seen her "support its cause, and basely yield to the torrent, *because* the enemy represented that she would be unable to resist it;" and resign the establishment of that religion, which presented her in the pure days of infancy to the dictates of distrust, avarice, and indifference to the cause of Christ. Can we suppose that such a nation as this, because she enjoyed the light and rational freedom of the Reformed church, would be saved by a *miracle*, when she neglected, perverted, nay, threw away, these blessings. It is not the *name* of Christians, but the *spirit* which will be found a security in this "day of *trial* which is come upon *all the earth*." With respect to Switzerland, we need not observe, that, *as a state*, the greater number are Popish cantons. We have seen that the *Protestant* cantons, particularly that of *Berne* and the *Pays de Vaud*, have been long infected by the poison of infidelity daily issuing from the *polluted spring Geneva*, which, "though Calvin's own town," as D'Alembert triumphantly observed, long ago exchanged its principles for those of the *Philosopher of Ferney*. And this city must perhaps be allowed the *earliest* claim to infamy as a *seminary of corruption*, from the multitude of pupils and emissaries educated and sent forth under the immediate influence of Voltaire and Rousseau. It is impossible to read "the destruction of the Helvetic league and liberty" without astonishment at the infatuation which palsied their strength, and gave up these *Republicans* to the horrors of French tyranny. It is evident that, humanly speaking, *arms* could not have conquered them, had they steadily resisted these invaders of their antient liberties and independence. But, contaminated in their cities and towns by the principles of Voltaire's system (a subject passed over by M. Mallet du Pan), which, it is well known, had penetrated into the recesses of their mountains, they subjected themselves to the punishment of blindness, to the designs and artifices of their enemies, till treachery baffled their counsels, and energy became useless. Unhappy people! Could not the simplicity of your manners, the superior purity of your morals, *yet* but *partially* injured by the corrosive touch of the destroyer, could not these protect you from the general delusion? How loudly, then, do ye proclaim, that A STEDFAST ADHERENCE TO THE RELIGION OF CHRIST is the "one thing needful" to our preservation. Listen, ye apostate states of Germany; listen, and beware in time. Ye seem to have "a space allowed you for repentance: reject not the mercy of your God. Far be it from me to say that "OUR mountain stands strong, and shall never be moved." The ark of the Lord was a security to the Jews only so long as they observed his commandments. And the Church of England will be our protection

tection only so long as we feel the value of the Gospel, believe in its doctrines, and obey its precepts. But, considering the Established Church of England as founded on Apostolic authority, as containing and teaching the uncorrupted doctrines of the Gospel, and as the purest Church existing now on earth, I venture to affirm, that to this invaluable blessing do we principally owe the signal marks of divine favour by which we are so peculiarly distinguished. It is not within my province to paint the political greatness of Britain at a moment when so many other states are either blotted from existence, or are sunk with disgrace into ruin. Other pens must describe the glorious contrast she exhibits, when compared with all the powers on earth, in spirit, in principle, in public faith, unsullied honour, loyalty, justice, charity, in trade, opulence, and population, in the splendour of her victories, *since unconnected* with the powers she *could not, cannot save*, and in the magnanimity of her conduct amidst unprecedented provocations. But it is strictly my office to mention, with exulting gratitude, that Britain's Sovereign has not listened "to the spirits which already have tempted so many kings of the earth to join the league against the Prince of princes;" that, foremost to honour His religion, protect His servants, and give glory to His name, HER KING and HER PEOPLE, collectively considered, have as yet stood firm against the assaults and artifices of Infidelity, *because these circumstances prove the prosperity of this country to accord as strictly as the adversity of other nations with the explanatory principles derived from these researches into the Prophecies.* For while, with the whole world, I attribute, in the most decided manner, the present state of this kingdom to the measures early adopted, and steadfastly pursued, by its government, I conceive it to be the highest panegyric that can be passed upon any minister, to consider him as raised up by God at this important period to be the saviour of his country, and look to a higher source for the enjoyment of so distinguished a blessing" (p. 188—194.) Mr. K. enumerates among the various causes which, under God, have protected the principles of the nation at large from the machinations of Jacobins, and produced the marked difference in our conduct in the day of trial from the conduct of our Protestant brethren on the Continent, the Society formed by Royal proclamation for the Suppression of Vice and Immorality, the establishment of Sunday schools at the suggestion of a private individual, and the institution for which we are indebted to female genius and piety, in the circulation of simple, artless tracts by the Cheap Repository, and the proper observance of the Sabbath by a great proportion of the inhabitants of Great Britain. "It is surely to the intrinsic excellence of our religion, as well as to the conviction of its inseparable connexion with the preservation of our civil liberties (a conviction which, indeed, demonstrates its excellence), that we must ascribe the zeal and diligence of the clergy and laity which, especially of late, have been so remarkably exerted in its defence. And the popularity of the works of those who have distinguished themselves in this cause, so incalculably important to mankind, incontestibly proves that Christianity is dear to Britons." (pp. 198, 199.) "If the subject were not almost too delicate to touch, we might appeal to Ireland for further confirmation of this principle. It cannot, however, be mentioned as an exception; for it is an obvious truth, that the ignorance and bigotry of the Irish Roman Catholics fitted them, in a peculiar manner, for the purposes of Jacobinism. But that so vast a majority of the people should have continued for so long a term of years the slaves of Popery and Barbarism under a Protestant government, and with Protestant ministers appointed to be the instructors of every parish in the kingdom, must be considered as a phenomenon in history, which, whether viewed in a religious or political light, fact alone would render credible. Would the piety and wisdom of our ancestors, who rescued *Britain* from these chains, have believed it possible? I am aware that the *philosophised toleration* of modern days would readily furnish a specious justification of what *they* would have established, *indifference* to the interests of religion. But surely it is high time to return to the *genuine* principles of Christianity. "By their fruits ye shall know them." (p. 199—201.) "Let me not be misunderstood. *Christian toleration* is equally remote from intolerance and indifference. It unites ardent zeal with perfect charity. It allows perfect liberty

berty to every mode of worſhip, but forgets not the injunction, to "labour earneſtly to propagate the faith" by every means which argument and example, and encouragement can furniſh. And, while it commands the *protection* of every individual *perſon*, and admits freedom of enquiry, it authorizes *reſtraint* upon *actions* and the *avowal* of opinions inconſiſtent with the ſafety of the religious and civil eſtabliſhment of the ſtate, and the *preſervation* of *defenſive* barriers for their ſecurity. Upon this queſtion I know it is common to urge, that religion is itſelf invulnerable, and needs no defence from the *civil* power; for religion is artfully conſidered either in the *abſtract*, or as a *political inſtitution*. But, it may be aſked, what would be ſaid of that general who, by deſtroying the outworks of a particular diſtrict, ſacrificed *an army*, and contented himſelf with preſerving an impregnable fortreſs." (p 200, n.)

Mr. K. explains the "diſtreſſes and perplexities of the latter days to ariſe not from the ambition of monarchs, or the uſual cauſes of contention among nations; but to be created and continued by the *lower ranks of people*. It was to be a *democratical ſpirit* that was to occaſion this tremendous confuſion." (p. 204.) "Whoever, or whatever church or nation ſhall continue firmly attached to the Lord and Saviour of the world, in an age when he is *crucified afreſh, and put to open ſhame*, in the great city which is ſpiritually called Sodom and Egypt, from its dreadful wickedneſs and oppreſſive tyranny *; whoever ſhall reſiſt the enticements of deceit, the ſword of terror, and the torpor of indifference, "ſhall come forth as ſilver that is tried in the furnace," for "he that ſhall endure to the end, the ſame ſhall be ſaved," ſaved from that panic and ſuffering which ſhall overſpread *the kingdom of the firſt beaſt in this time of her plagues*; ſaved from the tyranny of the ſecond, and be preſerved as "wheat to be gathered into the garner when the chaff is burnt up before the preſence of the Lord; when he cometh to eſtabliſh his everlaſting kingdom," "in happineſs and glory, according to the promiſe of God from the beginning of the world." (p. 206.)

The laſt chapter is occupied with Prophecies which remain to be fulfilled; Recapitulation and Concluſion of the whole Work. A note, p. 211, contains the following ſtriking obſervations: "If a ſketch of the preſent ſtate of Europe, *with reference to the fulfilment of Prophecy*, were to be drawn, by ſimply bringing together, and arranging in their proper order, *acknowledged facts* that have happened within the laſt 50 years, unconnected with political *opinions*, as much as the nature of the ſubject will allow, how ſtriking would be the effect! Such a collection of indiſputable *facts*, ſelected from the different kingdoms, and ariſing from different cauſes, conſidered *collectively*, would appear to be directed by the hand of Providence to *one point*, and as aſſiſting in the execution of the one great ſcheme, which the whole train of prophecies and events from the beginning of the world to the preſent hour has gradually developed and conſtantly promoted, by *means* however *ſo* conſiſtent with man's free will †, that unleſs his eyes are opened by revelation he never looks beyond his own free agency, and the ſuppoſed effects of *chance*, to account for the ſucceſs or failure of theſe *plans*, which continually feed or diſappoint his hopes."

Mr. K. following up Sir Iſaac Newton's idea, that "the many and clear prophecies concerning the things to be done at Chriſt's ſecond coming, are not only for predicting, but alſo for *effecting* a recovery and re-eſtabliſhment of the long loſt truth, and ſetting up a kingdom wherein dwells righteouſneſs; and he that will underſtand the old prophecies muſt begin with this prophecy," has collected all the prophecies which are to be conſidered together in the Old and New Teſtaments, and prepares us for even an expectation that the power of France may conduce to the reſtoration of the Jews. (p. 217.) Infidel France may be Daniel's "King of the North;" and after the providential in-

* "Thus do I beg leave to interpret the angel's intimation, Rev. xi. and therefore confeſs my *fear* that the *witneſſes* are *yet to be ſlain* in ſome way or other, which at preſent we cannot underſtand, "in the ſtreet of this great city," by which I underſtand the principal ſeat of the power of the ſecond beaſt, wherever that may be." (p. 206. n.)

† See the Biſhop of Lincoln's Thankſgiving Sermon, p. 23.

terruptions

terruptions which have been permitted to prevent earlier oppoſition to its deſigns may be removed, the *Northern* powers may muſter their confederate forces, and be joined by the nations of the Eaſt to attack this reſtleſs tyrant. "Is it an improbable conjecture that the Britiſh iſles, this *maritime, commercial, Proteſtant* kingdom, ſhould take the lead in executing the Divine will on ſuch an occaſion" as the re-inſtatement of the Jews in their own land. (p. 229. n.) It would give us pleaſure to follow our author through his pious, pleaſing, and, we truſt, probable conjectures of future events. For we heſitate not to ſay we are not of the number of thoſe who think or wiſh that "the miniſters of Jeſus, or any other Chriſtians, would let the *myſterious* book alone." In our opinion, the exhortation is, "bleſſed is he that keepeth the ſayings of the prophecy of this book;" Rev. xxii. 7. The original word τηρεω, has the very emphatical ſenſe of *obſerving* as well as merely keeping in remembrance.

Of the Millenium, or reign of Chriſt with his Saints on earth, Mr. K. ſpeaks briefly, and to the purpoſe; and we think his obſervations on the plain ſenſe of Scripture in oppoſition to metaphyſical diſquiſition much to the purpoſe. (295—8.) The ſleep of the ſoul, however repreſented, will *appear* to *break* the line of exiſtence, and thus it will leſſen the hold on futurity on common minds at leaſt. The effects of this *chilling* opinion are, I think, evident in the Chriſtian world. It now only increaſes the gloom of the grave, and renders death more formidable, but it *detaches* our thoughts and feelings from a world in which, in ſpite of all reaſoning, we *ſeem* to have ſuch a *diſtant* intereſt. And I am fully perſuaded, that the only effectual antidote againſt the contagious poiſon of Materialiſm, and the brutalizing doctrine of the *Eternal Sleep of Death*, is that which, awaking all the energies of man by the proſpect of *immediate* reward, and by placing that reward *in part* within the reach of his imagination, preſerved the faith of the primitive Chriſtians amidſt the terrors and enticements which beſet them in the times of Pagan tyranny; and this antidote, as I humbly conceive, will be found in the *ſcriptural* doctrine of a Millenium, which includes the belief of *immediate* admiſſion into a ſtate of happineſs *previous* to the reſurrection of the body, and of an inconceivable *increaſe of bliſs and glory*, when the day of *final judgment* ſhall arrive." (pp. 298—299.)

"If," ſays Mr. K. it be aſked "*when* will theſe things be," the anſwer muſt be, *We know not*. Yet when we conſider the aſtoniſhing rapidity with which ſo vaſt a change has been made in the political and religious ſtate of the European part of the world during the laſt fifty, or even twenty years—when we obſerve how every thing, even new, *ſeems* to conſpire towards the deſigned purpoſe of *general* purification, puniſhment, and ſalvation—when we reflect upon intimations in Scripture, that things ſhall be *haſtened* towards the end—that the times of diſtreſs ſhould be *ſhortened* for the ſake of the elect, and that the Son of Man ſhall come *ſuddenly* to eſtabliſh his glorious kingdom, it cannot appear *impoſſible*, perhaps not *improbable*, that in the almoſt ſimilar courſe of things, "the *myſtery* ſhall be finiſhed," according to the received tradition concerning the duration of the world." (p. 302.) "The very antient tradition among the Jews, and many of the antient Gentile nations, that this world would continue in a ſtate of confuſion and miſery 6000 years, and enjoy a ſtate of peace and REST in the 7000th, or ſabbatical year, has been found to exiſt in the Oriental writings recently diſcovered, where it is affirmed, that when the *great circle* of 6000 years ſhall be paſt, the globe ſhall be *renewed*, and all things ſhall be made new again."

"The proſpect to us and to our children is indeed truly awful. But, by the bleſſing of God, it depends upon ourſelves, whether, by a timely attention to the warning voice which the judgments of God ſo loudly direct to the inhabitants of the earth, we ſhake off the fetters of vice and diſſipation, and, *armed with the panoply of heaven* (Epheſ. vi.); and whether, after having withdrawn ourſelves from the dominion of the FIRST BEAST, and after having been ſo long diſtinguiſhed by the protection of the Almighty, we yield to the inſidious arts of the SECOND, receive the mark of his image, and forfeit the only hope of ſafety—*our ſtedfaſt adherence to the religion of Chriſt*. Whilſt, bleſſed be God, we have abundant cauſe to hope we may eſcape the torrent of deſtruction: we have not felt the general *panic* which has unnerved

nerved the nations of the Weſt, but our courage has riſen with the danger." (pp. 303—304.) A brief *recapitulation* of 16 pages leads to the *concluſion*.

2. *A Treatiſe of the Coins of the Realm, in a Letter to the King. By* Charles *Earl of* Liverpool.

THE hiſtorical part of this work evinces great reſearch, and contains much valuable information; but the concluſions which the Noble Author deduces from thence appear to us totally erroneous, and his plan, founded upon them, ſuch as cannot be carried into execution without conſiderable loſs to the publick.

The chief concluſion on which his idea of a new coinage is framed is, that gold alone can form the principal meaſure of property, and that ſilver is to begin to be a meaſure where the function of gold ceaſes, and copper in like manner to ſucceed ſilver. But ſurely all this is a mere diſpute about terms; for, if the incongruous name of meaſure muſt ſtill be applied to money, in what will an hundred and five ſhillings differ from five guineas, with reſpect to aſcertaining the value of any article of commerce? Whether gold, or ſilver, or copper, is to be coined in the greateſt quantity (which is all that his arguments mean when ſtripped of the jargon of the old ſchool) will depend entirely upon the wealth and commerce of that nation for whoſe uſe the money is intended. In this kingdom the queſtion has been long ſince quietly and practically determined, without any abſtract reaſoning upon the ſubject, and gold has been the chief coin for more than half a century.

His plan for a new coinage is briefly this. Firſt, that the gold, being the principal meaſure, ſhall be coined at the preſent mint price, without any deduction, even for the expence of workmanſhip. Secondly, that the ſilver and copper coin ſhall form the inferior meaſure. From theſe the expence of coining ſhall be deducted, and alſo ſo much more from the ſilver as will d duce them to the "average price which ſuch metal has born for a certain number of years paſt, or which it is likely to bear in future in the market." p. 158.

To the firſt we object, that it is, in fact, nothing more than a continuation of that ſyſtem which has for ſo long a period been perſevered in, to the deſtruction of our coins, as faſt as they have iſſued from the mint. The Noble Author himſelf, p. 181, admits that gold bullion has varied, of late years, in the London Market nearly five and a half *per cent.* and more conſiderably ſtill in the markets of Paris, Amſterdam, and Hamburgh; and can he ſo far deceive himſelf, as to ſuppoſe that penal ſtatutes will have power to protect our money, whilſt ſo forcible a temptation urges hundreds of perſons to deſtroy it? Our objection to his ſecond propoſal is, that it is imperfect, inaſmuch as no proviſion is made for the ſecurity of the coins, after they have been enfeebled by ſo conſiderable a deduction of weight. If his Lordſhip had chanced to have looked into a little Tract on coinage, publiſhed in 1799*, he would have there found this part of his plan anticipated, with an addition which, to us, appears of the greateſt importance. It is, that the diminution of intrinſic value ſhall be compenſated by workmanſhip of the higheſt poſſible execution. This the Author thinks will afford conſiderable ſecurity againſt forgery, by placing the temptation above the reach of all inferior artiſts, and thus add ſuch an extrinſic worth, that the coins will be readily current at an inferior weight. Without this defence, or ſome other of equal or ſuperior power, the Noble Lord's ſilver money will be immediately counterfeited, in like manner as thoſe INIMITABLE productions of the Birmingham mint, the reſtamped dollars, were: becauſe every artiſt will be able to imitate the workmanſhip, whilſt the lowneſs of their weight will give a ſufficient profit even if they ſhould be made of ſtandard ſilver.

At page 221 we meet with a paſſage the preciſe intention of which we are unable to develope. The preceding pages are occupied by the ſtatement of facts, by concluſions drawn from them, and by a plan for a new coinage founded upon thoſe concluſions. Would not a plain reader, when arrived at this point, think himſelf ſecure from the embarraſſment of farther diſcuſſion, and that the author's propoſal was ſuch as he himſelf was convinced could be carried into effect? How great then muſt be his ſurprize on reading the ſol-

* Entitled, "A Propoſal for reſtoring the antient Conſtitution of the Mint. By the Rev. Rogers Ruding, 8vo. London, 1799." (vol. LXIX. p. 494.)

lowing

lowing words, which occur at the page above referred to—"for a conſiderable time, bullion, both of gold and ſilver, has not been generally ſold, but at a price above the rate at which each of them is valued at your Majeſty's mint.

"In ſuch a ſtate of things, whatever may be the cauſe, no bullion, either of gold or ſilver, will be brought to your Majeſty's mint to be coined: for it cannot be coined without a loſs to the perſon who brings it; and if it were converted into coins, the moment they were iſſued they would be thrown into the melting pot, and reconverted into bullion, becauſe it would be of more value in the ſhape of bullion than in that of coins. TILL SOME REMEDY IS APPLIED TO THIS EVIL, NO NEW SYSTEM OF COINAGE CAN BE ADOPTED, WITH ANY REASONABLE HOPE OF SUCCESS*." Thus the fair fabrick, ſo laboriouſly erected by the Noble Lord, is by himſelf raſed to its foundation. When he propoſed a new ſyſtem, we concluded that the old one was abandoned as ineffectual, and that the one now preſented would correct its defects. But whilſt we are taught by ſad experience, and by the tacit confeſſion of our author, that the old ſyſtem is impracticable, we learn alſo this alarming doctrine, that no new one can be adopted, with any reaſonable hope of ſucceſs. If all this be true, nothing remains to be done, but to return our gold and ſilver coin into the form of bullion; and with copper money alone, to admit that the Chineſe are the niceſt people upon earth, whilſt we, like fools, have miſapplied whole centuries, and miſ-ſpent many millions in the purſuit of a phantom which will ever elude our graſp.

Here it will doubtleſs be objected to us, that our Noble Author's words are not poſitive, but conditional; for he ſays "*till* ſome remedy is applied to the evil;" and therefore when the remedy is applied, the mint will again be open. But we muſt take leave to inform the objector, that a remedy for the high price of bullion will not be eaſily found. That it is not within the reach of ſtatutes, pains or penalties, all which have at various times been reſorted to, and found to have been ineffectual. That the Noble Author muſt be well aware of this; and that had any remedy been known he would not have failed to point it out, rather than have ſuffered ſo laboured a plan, and the aſſertion of its efficacy, to have made their appearance in the ſame volume.

This declaration, that no money can be coined until an irremediable evil is remedied, is now following up by the erection of a mint; a circumſtance that will remind our readers of Swift's well-known Epigram on building a magazine in Dublin; and which together with the late ingenious expedient of coining five ſhillings pieces to ſupply the want of ſhillings and ſixpences, muſt unqueſtionably be conſidered as one of the effects reſulting from an union with our lively fellow countrymen on the other ſide of the Channel.

In our account of this work we have confined ourſelves, almoſt excluſively, to the conſideration of the plan therein propoſed: and have been thus full in ſtating our objections to it, becauſe from the influence which the Noble Author is well known to poſſeſs, both on account of his political connections, and his acknowledged abilities, we fear it may be carried into effect without farther inquiry. The conſequence of which, we do not heſitate to pronounce, will be an enormous immediate expence, and in a few years the ſame deficiency of coins as we now complain of.

Let us however hope that the queſtion will be reconſidered, and that the coarſe but forcible ſarcaſm of Sir Dudley North will no more be applicable to the operations of our mint. "Thus, ſays he (when arguing againſt the abſurdity of making coin leſs in value than an equal weight of bullion) "*thus has the nation been abuſed, and made to pay for the twiſting of ſtraw for aſſes to eat.*"*

* This concluſion is obviouſly erroneous. The Noble Author has haſtily taken up the idea that his ſyſtem is new; and finding that his plan cannot be executed according to the preſent price of Bullion, has raſhly pronounced that *no new ſyſtem can be adopted, with any reaſonable hope of ſucceſs.* Whereas in truth a trifling part only of his propoſal is novel; all the radical and deſtructive errors of the old ſyſtem being retained.

* See Diſcourſes upon Trade, 4to, London, 1691, p. 18.

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3. *An historical and descriptive Account of* St. Edmund's Bury, *in the County of* Suffolk, *comprising an ample Detail of the Origin, Diſſolution, and venerable Remains of the Abbey, and other Places of Antiquity in that antient Town. By* Edmund Gillingwater, *Author of the Hiſtory of* Loweſtoft, *&c.* St. Edmund's Bury.

WE had not an opportunity of noticing the former literary labours of this pains-taking artizan *, who has here provided the curious traveller with a Guide to the antient town and abbey of St. Edmund's Bury; aware that "topographical reſearches, from the information and amuſement which they ſeldom fail of communicating, have always excited the attention and eſteem of every lover of antiquity, and may be ranked amongſt the moſt favourite and faſhionable amuſements of the preſent age." It may be added, that till it ſhall pleaſe over-ruling Providence that the continent of Europe ſhall be cleared of the marauders which ravage and deſpoil it, "the traveller, the ſtranger, and the inquiſitive antiquary," are confined in their reſearches to this little Iſle, which has maintained its importance inviolate in the Theatre of Tranſactions." Another and more extenſive Hiſtory of this antient town is reviewed in vol. LXXV. p. 899.

4. *Religion eſſential to the temporal Happineſs of a Nation, a Sermon, preached* Auguſt 11, 1803, *at* Grantham, *to the* Boſton *Loyal Volunteers on permanent Duty there. By* Samuel Partridge, *M. A. F. S. A. Vicar of* Boſton, *and Chaplain to the Corps.*

WE have had occaſion to commemorate Mr. P. for his laudable adaptation of the productions of the French pulpit to the Engliſh. He here with equal juſtneſs diſcriminates the limitations of the propoſitions contained in his text, Pſalm xxxiii. 12. "Bleſſed is the nation whoſe God is the Lord," ſhewing wherein that bleſſedneſs conſiſts.

5. *An Account of the Neutral Saline Waters recently diſcovered at* Hampſtead, *with Chemical Experiments on their component Parts, Obſervations on their Medicinal Application and Effects in certain Diſeaſes; and on the different Modes of Bathing, as an Auxiliary to the drinking of Mineral Waters. By* Thomas Geodwin, *Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, in* London.

THE author of this volume has undertaken to point out the virtues of a ſaline ſpring which has been lately diſcovered at Hampſtead.

After ſome obſervations on the advantages which may be expected to enſue from the employment of mineral waters, Mr. G. is "impelled," as he ſays, "by coercive example," to enter on a deſcription of Hampſtead and its environs. Here he throws off the profeſſional air, and aſſumes the ſentimental ſtyle. This part of the work is furniſhed with a profuſion of learned notes; giving an account of the atmoſphere, the nature of contagious efflavia, the effects of reſpiration, the action of the winds, &c. &c. We are, however, concerned to obſerve that there are a few inaccuracies; but ſhall only notice the author's opinion reſpecting contagion: he ſuppoſes it to depend on an acid principle diffuſed through the air, which may be the moſt efficaciouſly corrected by alkaline vapours. It appears pretty evident that a principal ingredient is the ſulphate of magneſia; and to this ſalt the water probably owes ſuch virtues as it may poſſeſs. Beſides the extraneous and ornamental matter already noted, Mr. G. has very judiciouſly given at ſome length the directions iſſued by the Royal Humane Society; a full account of the effects of bathing in its different varieties; and a complete detail of the rules and regulations of a benefit club at Hampſtead.

6. *A Reſtoration of the antient Modes of beſtowing Names on the Rivers, Hills, Vallies, Plains, and Settlements of* Britain, *recorded by no antient, nor explored by any modern Author; exemplified in the Derivation of* Roman, Britiſh, *and later Denominations of Diſtricts, Names of the Principal Towns, and Appellations of the Features of Nature; from which nearly all the Explanations given to thoſe Terms, by* Verſtegan, Skinner, Vallancey, Bryant, Borlace, Whitaker, Pryce, Macpherſon, *and other Etymologiſts, are ſhewn to be unfounded. To this Treatiſe*

* Mr. Gillingwater, we believe, was originally a *barber* at Loweſtoft, the profeſſion which of all others approaches that of an Antiquarian; witneſs our old acquaintance "the Barber of Bagdad," in the Arabian Nights Entertainments.

Treatise are prefixed the Principles by which Names were originally formed from their primitive Gaelic *Root. By* G. Dyer.

WE have ever expreſſed ourſelves unfavourable to the uncertainties of *etymology*, which has miſled many learned men in all ages; witneſs, inprimis, Rowland Jones, of the Middle Temple, eſq. in his "Origin of Languages and Nations, &c." 1764. Mr. D. laments the imperfect acquaintance of the world in every age with *local etymology*. "Why, man, HE doth beſtride the narrow world like a Coloſſus, and THEY, petty men, walk under his huge legs, and peep about to find themſelves diſhonourable graves." Upon our principles, Mr. D.'s unwearied labours will never find a return equal to their expected merit. After all his pains, in the derivation of Moreton Hamſtead (p. 64), we are told *Hamſtead* ſeems an addition *not eaſily accounted for*. Who that recollects the derivations of the names of places in Morant's Eſſex, and in Collinſon's Somerſet, v. *Wivelſcombe*, quoted here, p. 36, but muſt break out into a burſt of laughter? The etymologies in the preſent work, helped out by *prefixes* and *poſtfixes*, muſt appear as much overſtrained. With Mr. D. *Gaelic* is the *ſine quâ non* of etymology, as *Phœnician* with the Iriſh etymologiſts. He will not therefore cenſure us if we decline any farther to enter into diſcuſſion of his opinion, in which he will have few to hold with him.

7. *Rejoice, and do good; the Road to Happineſs; a Charity Sermon, preached at* Banbury, Oxon, *on* March 17, 1805. *By the Rev.* George Bell, *A. M. Vicar of* Bloxham, Oxon, *Chaplain to the Right Honourable* William *Earl of* Craven. *With an Appendix of Notes and References, explanatory of ſome local Pariſh Concerns.*

WE have already met with Mr. Bell as a reformer of abuſes, vol. LXXIII. p. 543, in "Six Letters addreſſed to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, on the Subject of Dilapidations." On the preſent occaſion he points out an abuſe of the conſiderable beneſactions intended for the relief of the poor of Bloxham, left for the courſe of the laſt three or four centuries, now converted into land rents of the annual value of above 230l. and entruſted for diſtribution to 16 feoffees, pariſhioners of Bloxham, by a decree of Chancery in the time of Charles I. under the expreſs and particular directions therein ſpecified, viz. that the poor ſhould have one third, another third goes to the repair of the church and bridges, and the other third to the payment of the fifteenths and other neceſſaries, and common town charges in Bloxham aforeſaid. The poor's third, amounting to nearly 70l. a year, Mr. B. conceives to be *incontrovertibly miſapplied*, and he intends in another twelve-month to prefer a petition to the Court of Chancery, and in the mean time lays down a plan for the diſpoſition of the whole. The text of the Sermon is Eccleſ. iii. 12, the concluſion from which is, that "the things of this world are neither good nor bad, but according to their uſe: the good things of this life (as they are called) may be good, and enjoyed as ſuch to a *certain degree*. The living God giveth us "all things richly to *enjoy*," but not to truſt in, not to abuſe. (p. 24.)

8. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* Grantham, *on* Saturday, May 25, 1805, *at the Viſitation of the Reverend the Archdeacon of* Lincoln; *in the Pariſh Church of* St. Martin, *in* Leiceſter, *on* Wedneſday, June 19, 1805, *at the Viſitation of the Reverend the Archdeacon of* Leiceſter. *By* George Gordon, *B. D. Precentor of* Exeter, *Rector of* Sedgebrook, *in the County of* Lincoln, *and* Gumley, *in the County of* Leiceſter.

TEXT, Col. ii. 8. The "vain deceits" ſet up by "the cunning adverſaries of religion, and religious eſtabliſhment," are ſhewn to be Morality; Natural Religion; the non-importance of a particular faith, accommodating our practice to any creed we may chooſe to adopt; candour and liberality of ſentiment, levelling all diſtinctions between different perſuaſions of the ſame religion; evangelical preaching to "itching ears." This is a candid, Chriſtian-tempered, diſcriminating diſcourſe.

9. *A Sermon, preached at* Chriſt Church *before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors of the Royal Hoſpitals of the City of* London, *on* St. Matthew's *Day*, Saturday, 21 Sept. 1805. *By* Charles Valentine Le Grice, *M. A.*

MR. LE GRICE applies his text, Mark xvi. 17. "Theſe ſigns ſhall follow them that believe," to acts of charity

rity and benevolence inculcated in the Goſpel. "Wholeſome laws and ſalutary governments concentrate the uſes, and ſecure the purpoſes of modern wealth, and (although it may be preſumption to aſſert that they were ſo intended by Providence) it may be wiſe to regard them as ſubſtitutes for miraculous powers, inaſmuch as they enlarge the capacities of men, by enabling him to look to a diſtant end, and exalt his energies by qualifying him to execute plans which by their ſtability and permanence ſhall be all productive of real and extended good." He expatiates on the application of the Monaſtic foundations to the purpoſes of Proteſtant education and religion; and particularly dwells on the eſtabliſhment of Chriſt's Hoſpital, and the benefits derived from its "Chriſtian family." If the evil and adulterous generation aſk a ſign of the divine origin of our faith, they may have it in the various reliefs of charity. From charity, or love to men, the mind is led to the love of God.

9. *Letters to the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, occaſioned by Two recent Publications reſpecting the* Britiſh *and Foreign Bible Society.*

WE have already reviewed two pamphlets in condemnation and defence of this new Society, whoſe *liberal baſis* and *affectation of enlarged ſentiment* are here moſt heartily deprecated, and —it muſt be acknowledged—with great propriety. "For, if Chriſtians of all denominations, i. e. in other words, if heretics and ſchiſmatics of every deſcription are admiſſible into this ſociety, and even have a predominant influence in the management of its concerns, who will ſay that ſome *other* object will not hereafter be blended in this, or that ſome *corrections* in the verſions of the Bible, adapted to the heterodox tenets of its members, will not in time creep in? I ſee no *ſecurity* againſt ſuch an evil in the preſent conſtitution of the ſociety, neither *can* any ſuch ſecurity be attained merely by a declaration of the preſent *object* of the ſociety. It can only be found in the *principles* and views of the *perſons* who compoſe the ſociety; and therefore the expedient which the Country Clergyman recommends, and which the Sub Urban ridicules, "that the members of which it is compoſed ſhould be honourable and upright men, who know no diſcordance between the object they profeſs," appears to me to be no unreaſonable or extravagant propoſition. Mr. Sub Urban, however, treats it as an impoſſibility that the preſident of a numerous ſociety ſhould be able to bear teſtimony to all the individuals of which it is compoſed. To bear his own perſonal teſtimony may be indeed impoſſible. But does Mr. Sub Urban forget, or wilfully overlook, the ſimple and eaſy mode adopted in your Society of requiring, before any perſon can be admitted into it, a ſolemn and ſpecific atteſtation of his character and principles. Such an atteſtation gives a ſecurity as to the *perſons* with whom, as well as the *object* in which, we are engaged. When, therefore, the Country Clergyman complains that Lord Teignmouth has patronized *he knows not whom*, he complains, I think, juſtly; becauſe Lord T. as a churchman ought not to patronize thoſe for whom no one has certified that they are fit perſons to receive his patronage; neither can he properly be ſaid to know what he patroniſes, if he be unacquainted with the character and principles, and conſequently with the views and objects, of thoſe over whom he preſides." (pp. 23. 24.)

"The Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge could not, I preſume, refuſe *benefactions* or a legacy from a perſon known to be a *Diſſenter*; but it would not admit ſuch a perſon to be a member of its Society, or to have a ſhare in its concerns. The whole compariſon, therefore, of Sub Urban, of *receiving guineas* from quacks and empirics, as well as from regulars and licentiates, is palpably miſrepreſented. It is not "receiving the guineas" of ſuch men, but admitting them to be *members of the Society*, and providing even that they ſhall be *of the Committee*, that conſtitutes the objection. The whole compariſon, therefore, is futile and ridiculous; nor ſhould I have taken ſo much trouble to expoſe its fallacy, had not the review of a Sub Urban Clergyman's pamphlet in the Britiſh Critic thought fit to mention this in particular as a moſt happy and moſt facetious illuſtration!!" (p. 20.)

"Enthuſiaſm in benevolence, like enthuſiaſm in other things, may ſometimes produce more harm than good; and it is by no means certain that *all* our public inſtitutions are ſo laudable in their object, or ſo unexceptionably conducted, as to entitle them to unreſerved

ſerved approbation." (p. 8.) We add —to permanent ſtability.

"The Sub Urban Clergyman ſhould have given us ſomething like a *Catalogue raiſonnée* of the members of the Society, and have proved to us what excellent people they are, and how perfectly well affected to the Church. He ſhould have aſſured us there are in it no preaching blackſmiths, no fanatical ranters, no Socinians, no Quakers, no Baptiſts, no Independents, no Calviniſts, in ſhort, no heretics or ſchiſmatics, or, at leaſt, that there is no conſiderable proportion of members who come under one or other of theſe deſcriptions; and who, with whatever ſmiling aſpect they may meet the friends of the Bible Society, would moſt cordially co-operate out of it for the demolition of the Church, and the humiliation of all who befriend it. Nothing of this kind, however, has been attempted, nor is it eaſy to conceive that Lord T. himſelf has made ſuch enquiry into the matter. It is probable, indeed, that his Lordſhip himſelf knows leſs of it than almoſt any Clergyman, whether in town or country, into whoſe hands the liſt of members has been put; ſince there are few Clergymen who would not immediately perceive in that liſt the names of many perſons whom they have at leaſt heard of as notoriouſly hoſtile both to the doctrine and diſcipline of the Church, and abetting, with all their might, the cauſe of Heterodoxy and Schiſm. This ſimple fact it would better become the advocates of the Society to controvert, than to ſneer at thoſe who think it a ground of reaſonable diſſatisfaction." (p. 26.)

The new Society allow, by their adverti*ſ*ement, a number of Bibles proportioned to the ſubſcription, as the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge do. To the latter we are, however, concerned to ſtate one inſuperable objection, that they reſtrain the diſtribution of their books to the pariſhes where the ſubſcribers reſide, and diſallow the diſtribution of them to friends of the ſubſcribers who would circulate them. If we are miſinformed, or miſrepreſent theſe matters, we ſhall be obliged to the Society for correction. The not ſelling their books at their own houſe (though an excluſive perquiſite to their bookſeller, who gets a profit on every Bible) is a very great check on circulation, and might ſupply the deficiency of ſubſcriptions, which we have heard alleged as a plea for theſe reſtrictions; yet their funds can ſcarce afford a ſufficient quantity to ſupply the demands of the *Subſcribers* *.

From this *Letter* we learn that this Bible Society have, from remonſtrances to them, come to a reſolution to *abandon* the edition of the Welſh Bible which they propoſed printing, and to adopt, inſtead of it, that which is now republiſhing under the direction of the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge. "Why did they act thus, if all that had been ſaid was mere idle rumour or (as has been induſtriouſly reported by ſome perſons) abſurd miſrepreſentation and calumny?" (p. 42.)

11. *Memoirs of* Maria Antoinetta, *Archduchess of* Auſtria, *Queen of* France *and* Navarre; *including ſeveral important Periods of the* French *Revolution, from its Origin to the 16th of* October 1793, *the Day of her Majeſty's Martyrdom: with a Narrative of the Trial and Martyrdom of Madame* Elizabeth; *the Poiſoning of* Louis XVII. *in the Temple; the Liberation of Madame Royale, Daughter of* Louis XVI.; *and various ſubſequent Events. By* Joſeph Weber, *Foſter-Brother of the unfortunate Queen, formerly employed in the Department of the Finances of* France, *and now a Penſioner of his Royal Highneſs the Duke* Albert *of* Saxe Teſchen. *Tranſlated from the* French *by* R. C. Dallas, *Eſq. Vol. I.*

IT ſeldom happens that of perſonages ſo illuſtrious and diſtinguiſhed as the late Queen of France, authentic Memoirs proceed from the pen of a contemporary: they are too often the ſubjects of party violence, perſonal animoſity, or grateful affection. And when the title page of this work announced as its author a "foſter-brother of the unfortunate Queen," we confeſs we entertained ſome apprehenſions for its impartiality. We muſt, in the firſt inſtance, acknowledge that our ſuſpicions ſpeedily vaniſhed; and that a due regard to this primary eſſential appears to have guided the pen of Mr. W. who very properly obſerves, that

* We are told here, p. 43, that the diſtribution of Bibles and Tracts is entruſted to Churchmen only; yet the diſtribution of them by theſe Churchmen is *wholly unfettered* by reſtrictions of any kind, and may be made as diffuſe as the moſt enlarged liberality can deſire.

"party-

party-ſpirit delights to trace hiſtory at eaſe; it examines, recapitulates, and decides, according to its paſſions or its calculations, with that brevity which puts inveſtigation aſide, and ſuits arbitrarineſs. Truth at preſent preſcribes a different method for whoever would raiſe a monument to her. In our days, it is not enough to write hiſtory, it is neceſſary to prove it." (p. 312.) In his Preface, Mr. W. declares he has "no pretenſion either to literary or political fame, and that, when his feelings led him to write what he has now publiſhed, it was far from his intention to compoſe a book for the public eye." (p. 1.) "Hiſtory," he obſerves (p. xviii), "is about to enter upon her taſk of recording this aſtoniſhing period in the annals of mankind. Among the materials ſhe is about to collect, I humbly depoſit mine. I offer her a modeſt, but pure and honeſt, teſtimony; and, however ardent my feelings may be, truth can have nothing to fear from the enthuſiaſm which virtue inſpires." It ſeemed requiſite for us to premiſe thus much, becauſe no work of this complexion can be duly intereſting where hiſtorical veracity is not proof againſt the rancorous acuteneſs of political ſcepticiſm, and the reiterated aſſertions of "ſtubborn calumny."

The volume before us conſiſts of three chapters; the firſt of which treats of the birth of the Queen, her education, departure from Vienna, marriage, proſperity, character, and generally all that relates to her prior to the commencement of the French Revolution.

"A ſhort time previous to her birth, the Empreſs, her mother (Maria Thereſa of Germany), gave orders to her governeſs to look for a nurſe in ſome reſpectable family, of pure morals, and unſpotted character; a deſcription completely applicable to my virtuous parents, to whom I am proud to pay this public tribute of reſpect. My father, Mr. George Weber, was a counſellor in the magiſtracy of Vienna, and at the head of the Victualling-office; my mother, Maria-Conſtantia Hoffman, was diſtinguiſhed for the beauty of her perſon, and ſtill more for that of her mind. Their marriage had conſtantly preſented an union of the domeſtic virtues. My mother was fixed upon to be the nurſe of the Archduchеſs, and I was three months old when ſhe had the honour of receiving her charge." (pp. 1, 2.)

The Queen's infancy was that of "the graces and of goodneſs." She made a rapid progreſs in her ſtudies; ſhe was acquainted with Latin, and ſpoke and wrote German, French, and Italian, elegantly. She was endowed with the happieſt taſte for the fine arts, and particularly for muſic, which has the greateſt charm for feeling minds. After deſcribing her departure from Vienna, her taking an affectionate leave of his parents and himſelf, and her marriage to the Dauphin, Mr. W. thus notices her perſon:

"Nature, as was ſaid by Madame Polignac, had formed Maria-Antoinetta for a throne. A majeſtic ſtature, a noble beauty, and a manner of holding her head difficult to deſcribe, inſpired reſpect. Her features, without being regular, poſſeſſed, what was far ſuperior, infinite grace. The clearneſs of her complexion ſet them off, and gave a dazzling luſtre to her countenance. The moſt engaging manners ſtill heightened all theſe charms; and, in the bloom of youth, the elegance and vivacity of her motions, with the frank and lively expreſſion of a good heart and native wit, were particularly calculated to delight the French of thoſe days. She charmed her huſband, ſhe charmed the king and all his family, the court and the town, the high and the low, each ſex, all ranks and all ages." (p. 7.)

Though the Queen had a "ſpecies of nobleneſs which was peculiar to her through life, and which, tempered by ſenſibility, inſpired reſpect," her chief characteriſtic appears to have been benevolence. She certainly had a moſt amiable heart, which ſeldom fails to accompany an accompliſhed mind; and Mr. W. has here given us ſeveral intereſting anecdotes of her humanity and charity, ſome of which we ſhould be tempted to inſert, wou'd our limits admit of tranſcription. The Dauphin was worthy of her; "his character was a mixture of mildneſs and ſeverity. Of pure morals, regular in conduct, and free from thoſe great paſſions which are ever dangerous, he already gave an earneſt of what he was in time to be, a good father, a good huſband, a good king." Previous to the death of Louis XV. he frequently beheld in the Dauphineſs beauty in tears, pleading the cauſe of virtue in diſtreſs. And after ſhe became Queen, we hear of no aſſumption of power that was not exerted in the ſame cauſe. Amidſt all the feſtivals and ſplendours which diſtinguiſhed the royal marriage, the aſcending of the throne, the birth of children, and eſpecially of the Dauphin, which

Mr. W. has detailed, we find the benevolent ſentiment paramount in the boſom of the Queen, of which endearing and munificent inſtances are given.

In this chapter, Maria-Antoinetta is exhibited as a daughter, a wife, a mother, a princeſs, and a queen. The portraitures we believe to be juſt, becauſe they are illuſtrated by correſpondent actions. Without any of thoſe boaſted affabilities by which many people of rank endeavour to acquire praiſe at the expence of dignity, ſhe practiſed the condeſcenſions becoming a royal conſort, and never, by any of the littleneſſes and affectations of a mere beauty, loſt the reverence due to the Queen of France and Navarre.

Mr. W. concludes this chapter by quoting from Mr. Burke's Book on the Revolution that celebrated deſcription of the Queen which has excited the ridicule of democratic buffoonery, while it has been, and always muſt be, the admiration of every feeling mind, as an effuſion of acknowledged truth, blazoned by tranſcendant genius.

The ſecond chapter treats of the immediate cauſe, and remote ſources, of the French Revolution. This chapter is altogether maſterly; diſplaying deep reſearch and penetration, and judicious remark. Rejecting all ſpeculative and metaphyſical notions, Mr. W. obſerves, that there exiſts no ſingle cauſe to which the Revolution can be excluſively attributed.

"I have watched the events with all the minuteneſs my comprehenſion would permit; I have read every thing printed on the ſubject; I have looked carefully over many manuſcripts, from which I have been permitted to collect intelligence; and, as I always ſeek the moſt ſimple poſitions whereon to reſt my ideas, I diſcovered three primary and immediate cauſes of the Revolution: diſorder in the finances, predilpoſition of the public mind, and the American war." (p. 102.) —"To have prevented the Revolution, therefore, one of the three following ſteps was neceſſary: a better arrangement of the finances, a command over the general diſpoſition of the country, or to have left the American inſurgents to themſelves. One of theſe cauſes of overthrow avoided would have rendered the other two of no effect; but ſo contrary was the event, that all three were made to operate together with the moſt active efficiency." (p. 104.) —"In the firſt mention that I have made of theſe, I have claſſed them according to the extent and active power of their influence; deeming it proper to place finances firſt, becauſe, in the preſent day, the exiſtence and fall of ſtates depend alike upon their finances. But, as various facts will now enter into our diſcuſſion, it will be neceſſary to adhere to chronological arrangement. The ſtate of the public mind, at the time of the acceſſion of Louis XVI. is the firſt object which demands our attention. This will require us to take a ſuccinct view of periods anterior to it; for it is highly neceſſary to mark whence this particular ſtate of public opinion took its riſe, how it unfolded itſelf, to what extent it ſpread, and by what means it arrived at that degree of prevalence which, during the reign of the juſt and unfortunate Louis XVI. was every where obſervable." (p. 109.)

This, we think, he has accompliſhed with ſkill and fidelity. The general ſtate of the public mind is philoſophically deduced from the political events of former periods, and the influence of the characters and conduct of former monarchs and miniſters. In the minority and reign of Louis XIV. Mr. W. diſcovers the ſeeds of the revolutionary principles. Beſides the influence of miniſters, he does not forget that of writers; and particularly mentions Monteſquieu and Voltaire both viſiting this country, "to learn to think." The Rebellion of 1745, too, had its weight. The heroiſm of Prince Charles Edward was admired, and his ill-ſucceſs lamented; yet, at the ſame time, that reſolution met with general approbation, with which a nation determined not to receive a ſovereign from the hands of foreign influence, after having choſen one for itſelf.

"At this juncture alſo, the famous Jean Jacques Rouſſeau ſurpriſed the world by his productions in the triple courſe of literature, philoſophy, and politics; a man who carried every thing into extremes, and was continually contradicting himſelf, poſſeſſing a mind as anxious in its ſearch after truth as it was abſurdly attached to paradoxical concluſions. He was alſo maſter of a ſtyle that never fails to charm, even when made the vehicle of matter at which the heart revolts, and ſucceeded in exciting a fanatic ſpirit of ſedition, as readily as others have inſpired the like enthuſiaſtic extravagance of impiety." (p. 139.)

Mr. W. ſtrongly reprobates the deſtruction of the Jeſuits, as a memorable inſtance of puerile oppreſſion, of jealouſy,

jealouſy, ambition, injuſtice, and barbarity; and as giving to public education a wound which a whole century perhaps will not be able to heal.

"It freed the phalanx of Materialiſm from a body of opponents which ſtill made them tremble;" and remotely encouraged the formation of ſanguinary clubs, by cauſing all religious and prudent congregations to withdraw themſelves. On this occaſion he remarks, Frederick the Great ſaid, "Poor fools, they have deſtroyed the foxes which defended them from the jaws of the wolves, and they do not perceive that they are about to be devoured."

Through all theſe periods, Mr. W. gives hiſtorical details of the contentions between the Kings and the Parliaments, and an excellent eſtimate of the progreſs which the diſputes between the King and his officers, for 25 years, gave to the new opinions that were afloat.

Of the Philoſophers, and their writings, and of the extraordinary conduct of the King of Pruſſia, in joining the conſpiracy to aboliſh Chriſtianity, Mr. W. gives a brief and animated account, pp. 190—193.

The new opinions were widely diſſeminated, when the American war commenced, which, with the Republican extravaganzas of La Fayette, completely introduced, or rather confirmed, the principles which had thus been generating.

Brief, yet copious and comprehenſive accounts are given of the financial operations of the Notables, and of the miniſters of finance, whoſe characters are drawn with ſpirit, and, we believe, with accuracy. The chapter concludes with the Convocation of the States General, in 1789, whoſe proceedings are continued in the third, which alſo includes the fall of the Archbiſhop of Sens, and the recall of Necker; the ſecond aſſembly of the Notables; the meeting of the States General; and the ſituation of the Queen at this period, and five years before.—Theſe various matters our limits will not allow us to abſtract. We ſhall merely obſerve, that the writer acquits himſelf as might be expected from a complete maſter of his ſubject. He is particularly ſevere on M. Necker, to whoſe ſpirit of innovation, and thirſt after popularity, he aſcribes the moſt calamitous conſequences. Mr. W. minutely points out the errors of his adminiſtration; and ſhews how he might, and ought to have ſaved his country. All this is extremely intereſting. We cannot reſiſt tranſcribing the following remarks on *our own* Financier.

"After the Revolution ſeparated me from my auguſt benefactreſs, and deprived me of her, I lived ſome years in England. At my arrival, I found the public debt three times larger than that which had juſt cruſhed the throne of France. I have ſince ſeen, in the courſe of ten years, a new debt formed in Great Britain, of which the intereſt alone is twelve times greater than the whole *deficit* declared by M. Necker. Yet Great Britain, poſſeſſing ſcarcely more than half the population of France, has not only provided for all her own wants, but has alſo during that period furniſhed ſubſidies to almoſt all the Sovereigns of Europe; and two ſucceſſive years of ſcarcity compelled her to remit to foreign countries upwards of twenty millions of her money: there has been, however, no Revolution in England, and while I am writing, ſhe is the power that oppoſed the Revolution longeſt, and with moſt ſucceſs. But it muſt be confeſſed at the ſame time, that the affairs of Great Britain have not been managed by a miniſter who was a foreigner, a republican, or one whoſe faith was different from that of his maſter: the firſt Lord of his Britannic Majeſty's Treaſury did not flatter the paſſions of the multitude aſſembled in 1793, at Copenhagen-houſe, in order to have a new conſtitution; far from forming his opinion on that of the corrupt and pragmatic men of the three kingdoms, Mr. Pitt had the ſkill to form the public opinion on his own.—It is thus that able miniſters preſerve empires in the moſt difficult criſis, while ignorant, weak, corrupt, or merely preſumptuous miniſters, ſacrifice them to the ſlighteſt obſtacle. With this parallel I ſhall conclude my obſervations on M. Necker. Though at the beginning of the ſecond chapter I noticed only three chief and immediate cauſes of the French Revolution; namely, the diſorder of the finances, the bent of men's minds, and the exaggerated ideas of patriotiſm copied from the Engliſh and Americans; the active and efficient cauſe of its developement is to be referred to the acts and omiſſions of the three miniſters of the King, Calonne, Loménie, and Necker." (pp. 427—429.)

Having thus judiciouſly traced to their origin the opinions, moral and political, which influenced the French, or rather the parties prevailing from time to time, and which might have been expanded into volumes, the writer

ter quits altogether this lamentable subject, and comes to the juncture of the opening of the States-General, in 1789, to attend, and quit no more, the unfortunate Maria-Antoinetta, during the remainder of her life.

"I will no more," he says, "even turn my eyes on this Revolution, but to select the periods of her successive misfortunes, and consequently the sources of those proofs of courage she displayed."

"From the end of the American war, that is to say, from the year 1783, Maria-Antoinetta ceased to be happy. From that period to the end of the year 1789, her sensibility experienced a series of attacks, by which it should seem that Providence thought proper to prove her great soul, and prepare it for the terrible blows to which she was doomed, and which were to cut short her days in so cruel a manner." (p. 433.)

The remainder of the volume is appropriated to a vindication of the Queen from the calumnies with which she was assailed; and in delineating the characters of her friends, as well as of her enemies. This includes the story of the diamond necklace; the accusation of sending money into Germany; those entertainments which have been represented as similar to the orgies of the vicious; and other circumstances, which Mr. W. sets in a clear and satisfactory light. Of the Duke of Orleans he gives an ample character, private and political, and shews the commencement and progress of his enmity to the Queen, who, by reason of the "immorality of which he made a parade," excluded him from her private parties.—From these several parts, we might indulge our readers and ourselves, by extracting many curious and interesting particulars; but we must forbear, and refer to the work itself.

From what we have already said, our opinion of this production may readily be anticipated. Our expectations have been more than realized. The modesty, the candour, and the good sense of the writer, are not less obvious than his honest feelings, his firm loyalty, and his laudable attachment to truth. As a writer, his talents are of no ordinary class. His language is terse, without flippancy; and nervous, without harshness. He is particularly happy in delineating characters. To do this briefly and strongly requires the hand of a master: that hand is here abundantly apparent. His sentiments are those of a scholar and a Christian; and he appears to have written more with the desire of counteracting error, and of elucidating fact, than for any secondary object, whether of fame, or of profit. We look forward with a pleasing anxiety for the rest of the work, which we understand will shortly appear. From the feelings and talents he has already displayed, we are certain Mr. W.'s remaining labour will press infinitely more upon his heart than his understanding.

The translation is not less creditable to Mr. Dallas, whose reputation is highly established, than the original is to Mr. Weber. Indeed, it is so well executed as to carry more the appearance of an original than a copy. Some Gallicisms occur; but they are so minute, that to exhibit them would perhaps be deemed captious, considering the magnitude and general excellence of the whole.

12. Nelson's *Tomb, a Poem. By* William-Thomas Fitzgerald, *Esq. Author of* Nelson's *Triumph, or the Battle of the* Nile, *&c. To which is added, an Address to* England, *on her* Nelson's *Death, by the same Author.*

THE patriotism of Mr. Fitzgerald is well known to keep pace with the fertility of his Muse. The annual offerings at the shrine of humanity, in which his recitations have proved so beneficial to the interests of the *Literary Fund*, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers.

"The Address to England" has been given at length in our last volume, p. 1044. From "Nelson's Tomb," we select some animated lines.

"In Parian marble let the Sculptor grave
The deeds of Nelson on the boundless wave!
There let the vanquish'd Nile his homage pay,
Pale with the horrors of Aboukir's day!
The blazing Orient should increase his dread—
The lotos trembling on the river's head.
Egypt's proud Pyramids, for ages found,
An useless wonder on a barren ground,
Now stand the monuments of British fame,
Inscrib'd by Glory with her Nelson's name!
These on the tomb must rise in lofty pride,
Sea-marks of triumph! peering o'er the tide.
The eye must view the Scandinavian yield
His gallant sword, and well-defended shield;
The princely Dane his manly grief shall shew [Denmark's foe.—
For him whom France once render'd

Whole

Whole fleets, ſubdued, muſt grace the hero's ſhrine,
The ſinking bulwark, and the broken line!
While brave Iberia, on her ſwelling flood,
Is drench'd in native, and in Gallic blood.
Partakers of their honour'd Admiral's doom,
Let Duff and Cooke be mention'd on his tomb;
With ev'ry Briton who reſign'd his breath,
And gain'd his country's gratitude in death!
To crown the work, the artiſt's ſkill muſt trace
A faithful copy of the hero's face; [trace
When, Victor in Trafalgar's dreadful fight,
Glory convey'd him to the Realms of Light!
Emboſs'd with gold, and full in public view,
Theſe lines ſhall ſtrike—emphatically true:
This trophied monument did England raiſe,
To ſhew her gratitude, and ſpeak her praiſe.
No other epitaph her Nelſon needs [deeds!
Than his own name, and his immortal
Here ſhall be ſeen, contemplating his grave, [Brave!
The Great, the Wiſe, the Pious, and the
The hallow'd ſpot ſhall Collingwood attend,
In fond remembrance of his warlike friend;
And, on the memorable day's return,
A Hero's arms ſhall claſp a Hero's urn!—
Such tribute muſt be grateful to his ſhade,
By ſuch a man, at ſuch a moment paid.
Oft from ſome diſtant hill, at dawn of day,
The lonely trav'ller, journeying on his way,
Shall cry—when London's fane firſt ſtrikes his eyes, [lies!
"Beneath that dome the mighty Nelſon
"Such were the honours, ſuch the ſplendid meed, [creed!"
"His Country offer'd, and his King de-

13. *The Battle of* Trafalgar. *Stanzas, by the Rev.* James Beresford, *A. M. Fellow of* Merton *College*, Oxford. *To which is added*, Nelſon's *laſt Victory, a Song.*

A STANZA or two may ſuffice for a ſpecimen.

"Trafalgar, hail!—unheeded name,
Till Nelſon ſtamp'd it with renown;
'Twas there the fleets to conflict came—
'Twas there he tore their colours down."

"Divide and conquer!" loud he cried;—
The reſt his burning Captains knew;
And ſwift diſparting, ſide by ſide,
Doubly broke their battle through."

"To Britain's ſacred ſignal true
All ſtood—and bolder roſe the bold:
From heart to heart the madneſs flew,
And ev'ry flaſh in ruin told."

14. *An Ode, written upon the Victory and Death of Lord Viſcount* Nelſon. *With Lines addreſſed to him, after the celebrated Battle of the* Nile, *by a Lady.*

PERHAPS the prettieſt part of this little production is the device of a laureled buſt in the title-page; which, however, has more the reſemblance of a Roman Emperor than of a Britiſh Admiral. The Ode is truly *irregular*. It is really wonderful, though very common, to find that Writers who are capable of producing ſome very excellent lines ſhould, in a ſhort production, be ſo extremely unequal to themſelves. But, in ſo good a cauſe, we ſhall look for beauties, not for defects.

In apoſtrophizing Britannia, the Poet very feelingly exclaims,

"Who now ſhall hurl thy thunders forth?
Who brave the burning South, the biting North?
Thy Nelſon ſleeps in the unconſcious urn!"

Again, aſſuming the prophetic:

"....Every Britiſh heart, inſpir'd,
And, by her Hero's valour fir'd,
Shall triumph o'er th' accumulating hoſt:
And, breathing nobler ardour in the brave,
His gentle ſpirit, hovering o'er the wave,
Shall ſtill protect our ſacred coaſt."

The "Lines by a Lady" have ſome merit; and their concluſion is as applicable now as when originally written.

"Yet,—while elate I ſing, a ſtarting tear
Forces its way! Yes, to your country dear,
Ye brave defenders! oh! for you 'tis ſhed!
Who nobly fell, by ſuch a Hero led.
For, while proud Victory waves her flag on high, [dye!
Her flowing robes are dipp'd in crimſon
And, while ſhe ſmiling crowns the Conqueror's brow, [below!
Deep ſighs, for dying friends, are heard
But,—ſleep in peace, ye brave! Britannia's hand, [band.
With care maternal, ſoothes the weeping
Mercy and Charity ſupport her throne;
Your wives and children now ſhe calls her own."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

I. I. B. will find ſome notices of *Luke Milbourn*, an eminent Puritan Divine, in the Non-conformiſts' Memorial, vol. II. p. 492. He died at Newington Green in 1667, æt. 45.—His ſon, of the ſame names, was a famous lecturer in London, and very popular in the reign of queen Anne.

We ſhould be ſorry if our COVENTRY Friend could ſeriouſly think we had forgotten *him* in a purſuit ſo congenial to our own feelings.

THE MUSE muſt think us wholly incorrigible. But is ſhe not obdurate? Can ſhe make no allowance for human frailty, or for that national enthuſiaſm which ſtoops not to rigid criticiſm?

NORTONENSIS aſks ſome of our clerical Correſpondents if his *perpetual curacy* comes under the late Act of Parliament; and whether the Biſhop of the dioceſe has power to compel the impropriator to augment the ſalary?

ODE

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1806.

By HENRY-JAMES PYE, *Esq. P. L.*

WHEN ardent zeal for virtuous fame,
When virtuous Honour's holy flame,
Sit on the gen'rous Warrior's sword,
Weak is the loudest lay the Muse can
His deeds of valour to record, [sing,
And weak the boldest flights of Fancy's wing:—
For far above her high career,
Upborne by worth the immortal Chief
shall rise,
And to the lay-enraptur'd ear
Of Seraphs listening from th' empyreal
sphere, [the skies.
Glory her hymn divine shall carol through

For though the Muse in all unequal strain* [warriors bore
Sung of the wreaths that Albion's
From ev'ry region and from ev'ry
shore, [reign—
The naval triumphs of her George's
Triumphs by many a valiant son,
From Gaul, Iberia, and Batavia won;
Or by St. Vincent's rocky mound,
Or sluggish Texel's shoaly sound;
Or Haffnia's† hyperborean wave,
Or where Canopus' billows lave
Th' Egyptian coast, while Albion's genius guides [fav'ring tides,
Her dauntless Hero through the
Where rocks, nor sands, nor tempests' roar, [shore,
Nor batteries thundering from the
Arrest the fury of his naval war,
When Glory shines the leading star:—
Still higher deeds the lay recording
claim, [fame.
Still rise Britannia's Sons to more exalted

The fervid source of heat and light
Descending through the Western
skies, [sight,
Though veil'd awhile from mortal
Emerging soon with golden beams
shall rise, [shine,
In orient climes with brighter radiance
And sow th' ethereal plains with
flame divine. [smile,
So damp'd by Peace's transient
If Britain's glory seem to fade
awhile,
Yet when Occasion's kindling rays
Relumine Valour's gen'rous blaze,
Higher the radiant flames aspire,
And shine with clearer light, and glow
with fiercer fire.

From Europe's shores th' insidious train,
Eluding Britain's watchful eye,
Rapid across th' Atlantic fly
To isles that stud the Western main;
There proud their conqu'ring banners
seem to rise, [the skies:
And fann'd by shadowy triumphs flout
But, lo! th' avenging power appears,
His victor-flag immortal Nelson rears;
Swift as the raven's ominous race
Fly the strong eagle o'er the ethereal
space, [vide,
The Gallic barks the billowy deep di-
Their conquests lost in air, o'erwhelm'd
in shame their pride.

The hour of vengeance comes—by
Gades' tow'rs, [shore,
By high Trafalgar's ever-trophied
The godlike warrior on the adverse
pow'rs
Leads his resistless fleet with daring
prore.
Terrific as th' electric bolt that flies
With fatal shock athwart the thun'dring
skies,
By the mysterious will of Heaven
On man's presuming offspring driven,
Full on the scatter'd Foe he hurls his
fires, [expires—
Performs the dread behest, and in the flash

But not his fame—while Chiefs who
bleed
For sacred Duty's holy meed,
With Glory's amaranthine wreath,
By weeping Victory crown'd in death,
In History's awful page shall stand
Foremost amid th' heroic band;
NELSON! so long thy hallowed name
Thy Country's gratitude shall claim;
And while a people's pæans raise
To thee the choral hymn of praise,
And while a patriot Monarch's tear
Bedews and sanctifies thy bier,
Each youth of martial hope shall feel
True Valour's animating zeal;
With emulative wish thy trophies see;
And Heroes yet unborn shall Britain owe
to thee.

* Alluding to a Poem called Naucratia, written by the Author, and dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty.

† Copenhagen.

CONQUEST IN DEATH.

Sung at a Dinner given by a Noble Lord to the Volunteers of his District, Dec. 5, 1805.

Air, "Rule Britannia."

WHILE Gallia's Chief, with proud career,
Was sweeping o'er Germania's ground,
Sudden this strain invades his ear;
He starts—he maddens at the sound:
"Rule, Britannia, rule the waves;
Britons never will be slaves."

In accents wild the Tyrant cries,
"Again shall Britain mock my reign,
Which half the subject world obeys—
And stun me with their odious strain?
'Rule, Britannia,' &c.

"Ah!

"Ah! what avail my triumphs all?
No colonies to own my care!
No ships, no trade to wait my call;
While this ſtill grates my poiſon'd ear!
'Rule, Britannia,' &c.

Torn with revenge, deſpair, and hate,
Now this he bids, now that ordains;
Then, curſing Britain's happier fate,
He ruſhes through th' enſanguin'd plains.
"Rule," &c.

Britannia heard the well-known ſong,
And ſummon'd her attendant, FAME,
To bring her liſt of Heroes long,
That ſhe might know from whence it came.
"Rule," &c.

With eager eye ſhe view'd the roll
Of Chiefs, whom Greece and Rome might claim:
And, whilſt new raptures fir'd her ſoul,
She dwelt on NELSON's favourite name.
"Rule," &c.

But ſoon, alas! a tale of woe
Repreſs'd the tranſports of her heart;
For Death had lain the warrior low;—
'Twas Glory wing'd the fatal dart.
Mourn, Britannia, mourn him ſlain!
Still triumphant on the main.

Sooth'd with the thought, at length ſhe cries,
"His name, alone, o'er ſea and land,
Shall lead my ſons to victories,
And Europe free from Slavery's band."
Rule, Britannia, rule the waves,
Ne'er let Europe's ſons be ſlaves!

NELSON AND COLLINGWOOD.

BY THE REV. WEEDEN BUTLER, M. A.

"*England expects every man will do his duty.*" TELEGRAPH.

BRITONS! you heard Trafalgar's ſtory;
You triumph in your Country's glory:
Mourn o'er the relics pale and gory
Of brave, immortal Nelſon.
To earth and war our hero's dead:
To Heav'n and peace his ſpirit ſped:
Twine your green laurels for the head
Of brave, immortal Nelſon.
Mourn, one and all,
Great Nelſon's fall;
Oh! daſh not off the guſhing tear
No tears diſgrace
The manly face,
When freemen tend a freeman's bier.
Fame's rugged ſteep with daring foot he trod,
True to his King, his Country, and his God.

When Paſſion's ſlave and Fortune's minion,
Panting to ſpread uſurp'd dominion,
To Egypt flew on vulture pinion;
Lo! there, immortal Nelſon,
To check the conqueſt of the world,
Old Nilus hail'd our flag unfurl'd;
Wide havoc on the Gaul was hurl'd
By brave, immortal Nelſon.
Lord of the main,
He fail'd again,
Where Copenhagen's ramparts lour'd;
Paul's mad intrigues
And captious leagues
Sunk in the tempeſt Nelſon pour'd.
In Britain's cauſe he bore th' avenging rod,
But gave all glory to Almighty God.

Each change of atmoſphere diſdaining,
With ſcarce the wreck of health remaining,
Never of toil or wound complaining,
Serv'd brave, immortal Nelſon.
Trafalgar ſaw the warrior dight
Conſpicuous for the hotteſt fight;
Foremoſt to guard Britannia's right
Sprang brave, immortal Nelſon.
With breaſt elate
He met his fate,
And calmly mark'd life's ebbing ſand;
Said with a ſigh,
"He wiſh'd to die
In dear Britannia's favour'd land!"
But, Death's dark path with Chriſtian zeal he trod,
And bow'd ſubmiſſion to the will of God.

Mourn, and rejoice! Horatio's ſpirit
Well-pleas'd beholds a friend inherit
The honours due to valorous merit;
He ſmiles on gallant Collingwood:
Mourn for your martyrs on the wave,
Mourn for your Nelſon in his grave;
Rejoice, and cheer the living brave,
With modeſt, gallant Collingwood.
United raiſe
Loud hymns of praiſe,
Your prayers, your thanks are due to Heav'n;
Your loſs deplore;
That tribute o'er,
Be grateful for the champions giv'n.
By their great Admiral's ſide Fame's path they trod,
True to their King, their Country, and their God.

Mr. URBAN, *Glaſton, Jan.* 1.

YOUR inſerting the following lines will oblige the Authoreſs, and an old cuſtomer, THOMAS BEAVER.

EULOGY ON NELSON.

OH hear, indulgent from thy ſacred ſhrine,
Come from thy heaven of heavens, celeſtial Peace,
And with thee bring the love of human kind,
The tear of mercy and the wiſh to bleſs.

Bid man purſue his kindred man no more,
Bind up the wounds of fainting Amity,
And Social Commerce, ſocial Faith reſtore,
And love of juſtice, happineſs, and thee:

In

In vain, alas! the proſtrate world im-
plores! [train;
Peace flies averſe, with all her heavenly
Still with tremendous din the battle roars,
Still mourn th' oppreſs'd, and pour
their prayers in vain.

Deep mourn the nations, blameleſs
Switzerland, [leſs powers,
And Holland, vaunting once her match-
And where bright Italy's rich vales ex-
tend, [towers.
And great Germania rears her numerous

Thee, too, Britannia, thee the warrior
threats, [glows,
Though in thy ſons unequal'd valour
Though round thy ſhores the guardian
Ocean beats, [oppoſe.
And mighty fleets the warlike Chief

Then to the combat ſee thy Nelſon riſe,
While Egypt groans, and India trembles
near,
To diſtant Egypt, lo! thy patriot flies,
And checks the Warrior in his bold
career.

And hark, again! upon the Daniſh wave,
Loud ſhouts of victory ſwell thy Nel-
ſon's ſail,
Oh, pride of Albion! braveſt of the brave!
Hail, Nelſon! faviour of thy Country,
hail!

Pleas'd with the freight, old Ocean bears
thy fame, [ing fire,
Combat on combat owns thy conquer-
Thee wond'ring realms applaud with loud
acclaim,
And foes reluctant tremble and admire.

Thee ſhall th' unwilling Frank and Spa-
niard praiſe, [round them roar;
E'en whilſt thy conquering thunders
And hoarſe Trafalgar tell to future days
Thy laſt and mightieſt battle near his
ſhore.

For there the illuſtrious patriot cloſ'd his
eyes, [bled;
There his firm boſom for his Country
There, in the radiant hour of victory,
With all her glories beaming round his
head,

Serene, reſign'd, the Conqueror bends
his head, [b'ring leaven,
Freed from the dreſs of Earth's incum-
Bright Piety illum'd his dying bed,
And wing'd his ſpirit to its kindred
Heaven.

Oh! mourn! through all thy realms,
Britannia, mourn! [nour'd name;
Bind thy ſad wreaths around his ho-
Yet, whilſt they bathe with tears their
Nelſon's urn, [fame.
Teach thy brave ſons to emulate his

Tell them the glory, than all glory higher,
Which grac'd their Nelſon with diſ-
tinguiſh'd bays,
Was bleſt Religion, whoſe celeſtial fire
Crown'd the brave Hero with the
Chriſtian's praiſe.

So ſhall ſucceeding nations bleſs thy Iſle,
Belov'd of Heaven ſhall riſe th' illuſtri-
ous train, [triot's toil,
High Heaven ſhall aid the virtuous pa-
And foes ſhall ſtorm, and warriors
threat in vain. ELIZA.

NATURE ENSLAVED BY FASHION.

CANTO I.

THE Sun had veil'd his vermil light,
And, ſinking in the lap of night,
No longer ting'd the ſky with roſeate hue,
But pallid moon-beams danc'd along the
ſtream,
And trembling o'er the ſilent ſcene,
With ſilver ſandals preſs'd the dew.

Stretch'd on a couch by moſs o'ergrown,
By playful zephyrs fann'd,
Indulgent Sleep had ſooth'd to reſt
The aching tumults of my breaſt,
And, with his poppy wand,
Had weigh'd my weary eyelids down.

Methought I wander'd in a deſart plain,
'Midſt dark'ning ſtorms of beating rain,
And whirlwinds wild that ſwept the
ground;
No ſtar ſhot forth one tranſient ray,
To guide or light me on my way,
But girt with clouds the ſullen even-
ing frown'd:

No birds attun'd their warbling ſtrain,
Save where on yonder thorn,
Forſaken and forlorn,
Pour'd forth her melancholy pain
Sweet Philomel, and plaintive ſtrove
To ſing the ſorrows of her hapleſs
love.

As thus I roam'd o'er deſert plains,
O'er rock and cliffs and craggy ſtones,
With trembling heart and wild deſpair,
Methought the ſounds of claſhing chains,
Heart-breaking ſighs, and piteous moans,
Re-echo'd through the air.

Amaz'd, I turn'd my eager eyes,
And liſten'd with attentive ear:
In vain I ſought each rocky riſe,
Each gloomy wild and thicket drear;
The ſounds now riſe, and now decay,
Melted in their courſe, and trem-
bling, died away.

At laſt I ſpied a female form,
Shivering in the ſtorm,
And drooping like a vernal flower;
Grief on her cheek had pal'd the roſeate
hue, [dew,
And her ſweet eyelids dropp'd a pearly
And ſhed a ſilver ſhow'r.

A triple wreath, beſet with rings,
By magic Art entwin'd,
Form'd

Form'd of three silver knotted strings
Her golden tresses bind.
The first by Beauty's rosy fingers wove,
The next by Pity, and the third by Love.

The glow-fly glitter'd at her ears,
And shed an amber light around;
Her neck, a chain of chrystal'd tears,
Of roses wild, and drooping lilies bound:
Of roses wild, whose pallid leaf
Betray'd a sympathizing grief.

Methought she tun'd a lyre's sweet string,
And sang (or seem'd to sing)
Of woe and care,
And dark despair,
Of hearts by sorrow torn;
She tun'd her warbling throat,
And swell'd the plaintive note,
Which softly sighing,
Sweetly dying,
Faint it mingled with the storm;
Anon, a louder melody she sung,
And with harmonious symphony the desart rung.

"Rage on, ye storms, ye thunders roll,
Ye lightnings dart,
And bear upon your wing
The deadening sting
Of Death, of Death, of Death;
Strike my bursting soul,
Ah! strike my bleeding heart,
And stop my hated breath.

"For Nature now no pleasure knows,
Her joys are ever fled,
Death, Death alone can give repose
Upon his clay-cold bed.

"In Memory's eye, methinks I view
The scenes of former joys,
Where nurs'd in solitary seats,
In green retreats,
I breath'd the breath of May,
'Till Fashion and her motly crew,
And Musick, softly thrilling,
Sweetly filling
Every grove and every dell,
Allur'd me from my fairy cell,
Then with horrible yell
She seiz'd her poor innocent prey;
In vain I besought her with tears
That would have melted a bosom less harden'd than hers:
No tears her cold bosom could move,
She drag'd me in chains
To these bleak barren plains,
Far, far away from the valley I love.

"'Twas in that enchanting lave
Sweet Vaga roll'd his silver wave,
And murmuring by my cave,
Painted with flowrets gay the lilied dale;
While list'ning to the song
That wildly warbled through the grove,
The Loves and Graces danc'd along,
And won the rural Gods to love.
'Twas there that, water'd by an amber rill,
Bloom'd the bashful Daffodil,
And laughing Dew-drops play'd
In the Woodbine's shade;
There frolick Breezes, sisters of the Spring,
Responsive answer while the Muses sing;
And chaunt along the grove,
The song of Harmony and Love.

"But, ah! farewell my native vales,
Farewell my jessamine bowers
That breath'd the breath of May,
Farewell my drooping flowers;
A spoiler's hand has torn your sweets away.
In vain ye bloom with varied hue,
And pant for cooling gales, and dropping showers,
My sighs are now your only gales,
My tears your only dew.
Who now shall guard you from the bee,
That sings his love-tale in your list'ning ear,
And borne on wings of gossamer,
Flattering sips
Your honied lips,
And robs me of sweets that are alone my due?
Who now shall screen your tender forms
From howling storms
And Winter's rude embrace.
In vain ye struggle to be free,
In vain ye strive to burst the chains
Of ice-bound Winter and his hoary race.

"Farewell, ye birds, ye choristers of Spring,
Ye tenants of the grove,
No more you'll give my heart relief
With your sweet songs of love.
Perhaps you'll seek the cave
Where once I dwelt in peace;
Where each white minute gave
New scenes of joy and ease;
Perhaps you'll seek your sisters of the wing,
And shrieking through the air,
With wild despair,
Proclaim my mournful tale of bitter woe;
While near
My rival list'ning to the song
Will hear,
With joy triumphant hear, my piercing grief;
And deck'd in all the bloom
Of Beauty's borrow'd glow,
Will dance exulting round my early tomb.

"On this cold stone I'll die, and end my woes,
For all my joys are fled,
Death, Death alone can give repose
Upon his clay-cold bed."

Thus sang the Goddess, as I listen'd near,
And oft a sigh I stole,
And oft a tear;
And wip'd my sympathizing eye
As died the trembling notes in air.

J. E. W.

(To be continued.)

CERE-

CEREMONIAL OF THE PUBLIC FUNERAL OF THE LATE VICE-ADMIRAL HORATIO VISCOUNT NELSON, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

" —— Mourn ye for him; let him be regarded
As the moſt noble Corſe that ever Herald
Did follow to his urn." SHAKSPEARE.

On Wedneſday the 8th of January, the firſt part of this grand funeral ceremony, and national tribute of reſpect to the remains of the immortal NELSON, was carried into execution. At half paſt 7, A. M. the Heralds, and the Naval Officers who were to aſſiſt at the Proceſſion by water, aſſembled at the Admiralty, and thence proceeded, about 8, to Greenwich. At 10, they aſſembled at the Governor's houſe within Greenwich Hoſpital; where they were met, in the Council Chamber, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the Committee eſpecially appointed on this occaſion by the Corporation of London; and proceeded to their ſeveral Barges.

The Hero's Body was then carried from the Saloon, where it had lain in ſtate, through the Great Hall, out at the Eaſtern portal, round the Royal Charlotte Ward, to the North gate, and placed on-board the State Barge. The coffin was covered with a velvet pall, adorned with eſcutcheons. During the Proceſſion from the Great Hall to the Barge (which was by far the moſt affecting part of this day's ceremony) a very noble band of muſic played the Dead March in Saul; minute guns were fired; and the bells tolled in uniſon. The ſun at that particular period ſhone delightfully; and the hills in Greenwich Park reverberated the ſolemn ſound between the lofty domes of the Royal Hoſpital.

The Proceſſion moved, in the following order, about 10 o'clock:

Captain Wood, Harbour Maſter. } { Captain Ludlam, Harbour Maſter.

Water Bailiff.

Rulers of the Company of Watermen, &c.

Chaplain and Staff of the River Fencibles.

Boat with Drums muffled.

Officer commanding Gun-boats.

Ten Gun-boats, two and two.

River Fencibles flanking.

Row-boat with Officer. Row-boat with Officer.

FIRST STATE BARGE. Drums—Two Trumpets, with their Banners, in the Steerage—The STANDARD, at the head, borne by Captain Sir Francis Laforey, Bart. ſupported by Lieutenants W. C. Barker and G. Antram—The GUIDON, at the door-place, borne by Captain H. W. Bayntun (in the abſence of Captain Durham), ſupported by two Lieutenants of the Royal Navy; all in their full uniform coats, with black waiſtcoats, breeches, and ſtockings, and crape round their arms and hats.—Rouge Croix and Blue Mantle Purſuivants of Arms, in cloſe mourning, with their tabards over their cloaks; and hat-bands and ſcarves.

SECOND BARGE. Four Trumpets in the ſteerage—Heralds of Arms, bearing the SURCOAT, TARGET and SWORD, HELM and CREST, and the GAUNTLET and SPURS of the Deceaſed.

The BANNER of the Deceaſed as a KNIGHT of the BATH, at the head, borne by Captain Edward Rotheram.

The GREAT BANNER, with the Augmentations, at the door-place, borne by Captain Robert Moorſom, ſupported by Lieutenants D. Keys and N. Tucker.

THIRD BARGE, covered with black velvet (the other Barges being covered with black cloth), the top adorned with plumes of black feathers; and in the centre, upon four ſhields of the arms of the Deceaſed, joining in point, a Viſcount's Coronet. Three Bannerolls of the Family Lineage of the Deceaſed, on each ſide, affixed to the external parts of the Barge—Six Trumpets, with their Banners as before, in the Steerage—Six Officers of the Royal Navy, habited as thoſe in the other Barges; one to each Banneroll; viz. Lieutenant (now Captain) John Paſco, Lieutenant (now Captain) John Yule, Thomas Atkinſon, Maſter of the Victory, Lieutenant (now Captain) —— Williams, Lieutenant George Browne, Lieutenant James Uzuld Purches.

THE BODY,

covered with a large ſheet, and a Pall of velvet, adorned with ſix Eſcocheons—Norroy King of Arms (in the abſence of Clarenceux), bearing, at the head of the Body, a Viſcount's Coronet upon a black velvet cuſhion.

At the head of the Barge, the Union Flag of the United Kingdom.

Attendants on the Body while at Greenwich, in mourning.

FOURTH BARGE, covered with black cloth. The Chief Mourner, Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Admiral of the Fleet, with his two Supporters, Admiral Samuel Viſcount Hood, and Admiral William Lord Radſtock; ſix Aſſiſtant Mourners; Admirals B. Caldwell, Sir R. Curtis, Knt. and Bart. R. R. Bligh, Sir C. M. Pole, Bart. and Vice-Admirals C. E. Nugent and C. P. Hamilton; four Supporters of the Pall; Vice-Admirals J. H. Whitſhed and Thomas Taylor, Admiral Sir John Orde, Bart. (in the abſence, by indiſpoſition, of Vice-Admiral H. Savage, who had been nominated to this ſtation) and Rear-Admiral E. Harvey; ſix Supporters of

of the Canopy, Rear-Admirals Thomas Drury, Sir W. H. Douglas, Bart. T. Wells, Sir I. Coffin, Bart. J. Aylmer, and W. Domett; and the Train-bearer of the Chief Mourner, the Hon. Henry Blackwood, of the Euryalus; all in mourning cloaks, over their reſpective full uniform coats, black waiſtcoats, breeches, and ſtockings, crape round their arms, and crape hat-bands.

Windſor Herald (acting for Norroy King of Arms), habited as the other Officers of Arms.

The BANNER OF EMBLEMS, at the door-place, borne by Captain T. M. Hardy, of the Victory, ſupported by Lieutenants A. King and G. M. Bligh, of the Royal Navy, habited as thoſe in the other Barges.

Eight Row-boats of the Harbour Marine Corps flanking the State Barges.

5. His Majeſty's Barge.

6. Barge with the Lords Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.

7. Barge of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; who, in the arrangement of the Proceſſion by water, in his character of Conſervator of the Thames, highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his judicious and unremitting attention; [as did likewiſe Matthew Lucas, Eſq. Commandant of the River Fencibles.]

8. Barge with the Committee eſpecially appointed by the Corporation of London. The only ornaments of this Barge were the actual Colours of *The Victory*, borne by ſeven ſelect Seamen from that intereſting ſhip, by the expreſs permiſſion of their Captain, and with the ſanction of the Admiralty. Theſe Flags and their brave Supporters formed a truly intereſting part of the Proceſſion.

9. Barge with the Committee of the Corporation for improving the Navigation of the River Thames.

Eighteen Row-boats of River Fencibles, flanking the Proceſſion.

10—17. Barges of the Companies of Drapers, Fiſhmongers, Goldſmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Ironmongers, Stationers, and Apothecaries.

Eight Row-boats with Harbour Marines, flanking the Companies' Barges.

Capt. Wake, Harbour Maſter. } { Capt. Mabb, Harbour Maſter.

The Funeral Barge was rowed by 16 ſeamen belonging to the Victory; the other Barges by picked men from the Greenwich Penſioners. They had all their flags hoiſted half ſtaff high; and, as the Proceſſion paſſed the Tower, minute guns were there fired. Not a veſſel was ſuffered to diſturb the Proceſſion. The decks, yards, rigging, and maſts of the numerous ſhips on the river, were all crowded with ſpectators; and the number of ladies was immenſe.

The beautiful and ſingularly-conſtructed Navigation Barge, *The Croſby*, which is uſually ſtationed at Kew for excurſions UP the River, and which, though as long as a 74 gun ſhip, draws but two feet of water, was on this occaſion for the firſt time brought through Weſtminſter Bridge, and moored oppoſite the Temple, for the accommodation of ſuch Members of the Corporation (in deep mourning, and violet gowns) as were not actually engaged in the Proceſſion.

At a quarter before 3, the Proceſſion approached Whitehall ſtairs; the King's, Admiralty, Lord Mayor's, and City Barges, immediately drew up in two lines, through which the Barge with the Body paſſed. All the oars were advanced, and the trumpets, and other bands, played the Dead March in Saul, with other dirgeful ſtrains, with the moſt impreſſive effect, the gun-boats firing minute guns all the time. Exactly at 3, the Funeral Barge began to diſembark its charge. At this moment the ſunſhine diſappeared; dark and heavy clouds came on; and inſtantly ſucceeded a tremendous hail-ſtorm, which fell till the Body was landed, when the hemiſphere again cleared.

A Proceſſion then commenced from Whitehall Stairs to the Admiralty, on foot.

1. Drums and Trumpets. 2. Rouge Croix Purſuivant of Arms. 3. The Standard.
4. Trumpet. 5. Blue Mantle Purſuivant of Arms. 6. The Guidon.
7. Two Trumpets. 8. Rouge Dragon Purſuivant of Arms.
9. Banner of the Deceaſed, as a Knight of the Bath.
10. Two Trumpets. 11. Richmond Herald. 12. The Great Banner.
13. Gauntlet and Spurs, borne by York Herald.
14. Helm and Creſt, borne by Somerſet Herald.
15. Sword and Target, borne by Lancaſter Herald.
16. Surcoat, borne by Cheſter Herald. 17. Six Trumpets.
18. Norroy King of Arms (in the abſence of Clarenceux), bearing the Coronet on a black velvet cuſhion.

3 Bannerolls, borne by 3 Officers in the R.N. } { 2 Supporters, being Admirals } 19. THE BODY, covered with a black velvet Pall, adorned with Eſcocheons, under a Canopy ſupported by ſix Admirals. { 2 Supporters, being Admirals } { 3 Bannerolls, borne by 3 Officers in the R.N.

20. Garter Principal King of Arms (abſent by indiſpoſition.)

Supporters,

Supporter, Admiral Lord Radſtock. 21. The Chief Mourner, Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Admiral of the Fleet. Supporter, Admiral Viſcount Hood.

22. Train Bearer, Captain the Hon. Henry Blackwood.

23. The ſix Admirals before mentioned.

24. Windſor Herald, acting for Norroy King of Arms.

25. The Banner of Emblems, borne and ſupported as in the Barge.

Every neceſſary preparation had been made at the Admiralty for receiving the Body. The Captain's room, in which it was placed, was hung with ſuperfine black cloth for this ſolemn occaſion. The room was lighted with wax tapers, placed in ſconces on the ſides.

The Body remained in the room, guarded by the officers of the houſe and the undertakers, till the ceremony of its removal to St. Paul's commenced.

On Thurſday the 9th, an hour before day-light, the drums of the different Volunteer Corps in every part of the Metropolis beat to arms. The ſummons was quickly obeyed; and, ſoon after, theſe troops lined the ſtreets, in two ranks, from St. Paul's Church-yard to the Admiralty. The Life Guards too were mounted at their poſt in Hyde Park by day-break, where the carriages of the Nobility, &c. with the mourning coaches appointed to form part of the Proceſſion, began to be aſſembled at 8 o'clock, in a line from Hyde Park Corner to Cumberland Gate. By 10, about 106 carriages were aſſembled, of which number near 60 were mourning coaches, principally filled with Naval Officers; all of which, under the direction of the proper officers, were marſhaled in their due order of precedence, and drove into St. James's Park, to be in readineſs to fall into the Proceſſion on the proper ſignal. In St. James's Park were drawn up all the regiments of Cavalry and Infantry quartered within 100 miles of London, who had ſerved in the glorious campaigns in Egypt, after the ever-memorable victory at the Nile; and a detachment of flying artillery, with 12 field pieces, and their ammunition tumbrils. At half paſt 10, the Proceſſion commenced from the Admiralty, with the march of the ſeveral regiments, led by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, attended by his Aides-de-Camp and Staff, in the following order:

A detachment of the 10th Light Dragoons.

Four Companies of Light Infantry.

The band of the Old Buffs, playing Rule Britannia, drums muffled.

The 92d and 79th Regiments, in ſections, commanded by the Hon. Major General Charles Hope; their Colours honourably ſhattered in the campaign of Egypt, which word was inſcribed upon them, borne in the centre, and hung with crape.

The remaining Companies of the 92d, preceded by their national pipes, playing the Dead March in Saul.

The 31ſt and 21ſt Regiments, commanded by the Hon. Brigadier General Robert Meade, with their bands playing as before.

The 14th, the 10th, and the 2d, two ſquadrons of each, commanded by Major General William St. Leger. The Trumpets at intervals ſounded a ſolemn Dirge, and performed the Dead March.

The Royal Artillery, with 11 field-pieces.

Four Companies of Grenadiers.

The whole of the Military were under the command of General Sir David Dundas, K. B. and Lieut.-Gen. Henry Burrard.

The Proceſſion thus moved:

Six Marſhalmen, on foot, to clear the way.

Meſſenger of the College of Arms, in a mourning cloak, with a badge of the College on his ſhoulder, his ſtaff tipped with ſilver, and furled with ſarſnet.

Six Conductors in mourning cloaks, with black ſtaves headed with Viſcount Coroniets.

Forty-eight Penſioners from Greenwich Hoſpital, two and two, in mourning cloaks, with badges of the Creſts of the Deceaſed on the ſhoulders, and black ſtaves in their hands.

Forty-eight Seamen and Marines of his Majeſty's ſhip the Victory, two and two, in their ordinary dreſs, with black neck handkerchiefs and ſtockings, and crape in their hats.

Watermen of the Deceaſed, in black coats, with their badges.

Drums and Fifes. Drum Major.

Trumpets. Serjeant Trumpeter.

Rouge Croix Purſuivant of Arms (alone in a mourning coach), in cloſe mourning, with his tabard over his cloak, black ſilk ſcarf, hatband, and gloves.

The STANDARD, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were Captain Sir F. Laforey, Bart. and his two Supporters, Lieutenants W. C. Barker and G. Antram, of the Royal Navy, in their full uniform coats, with black cloth waiſtcoats, breeches, and black ſtockings, and crape round their arms and hats.

Trumpets.

Blue Mantle Purſuivant of Arms (alone in a mourning coach), habited as Rouge Croix.

The GUIDON, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were Captain E. Rotheram, of the Royal Sovereign, ſupported by Lieutenants J. Bradſhaw and

T. Er-

T. Errington, of the Royal Navy, dreſſed as thoſe who bore and ſupported the Standard,

Servants of the Deceaſed, in mourning, in a mourning coach.

Officers of his Majeſty's Wardrobe, in mourning coaches.

Gentlemen. Eſquires.

Deputations from the Great Commercial Companies of London.

Phyſicians of the Deceaſed, in a mourning coach.

Divines, in clerical habits.

Chaplains of the Deceaſed, in clerical habits, and Secretary of the Deceaſed, in a mourning coach.

Trumpets.

Rouge Dragon and Porteullis Purſuivants of Arms (in a mourning coach), habited as before.

The BANNER of the Deceaſed as a Knight of the Bath, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were Captain P. C. Durham, of the Defiance, ſupported by Lieutenants J. U. Purches and J. Poate, of the Royal Navy, dreſſed as thoſe who bore and ſupported the Guidon.

Attendants on the Body while it lay in ſtate at Greenwich; viz. Rev. A. J. Scott (Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales), Joſeph Whidbey and John Tyſon, Eſquires, in a mourning coach.

Knights Bachelors. Serjeants at Law.

Deputy to the Knight Marſhal, on horſeback.

Knights of the Bath; viz.

Sir Samuel Hood and Sir Thomas Trigge, Baronets.

A Gentleman Uſher (in a mourning coach), carrying a carpet and black velvet cuſhion, whereon the trophies were to be depoſited in the Church.

William Haſlewood, Alexander Davidſon, and William Marſh, Eſquires, as Comptroller, Treaſurer, and Steward of the Houſhold of the Deceaſed (in a mourn coach), in mourning cloaks, bearing white ſtaves.

Next followed the carriages of the different degrees of Nobility and great Law Officers, who attended to ſhew their reſpect to the memory of the deceaſed, beginning with the younger ſons of Barons, and ending with the following diſtinguiſhed perſonages:

Earls of Clancarty, Fife, Darnley, Leiceſter, Portſmouth, Briſtol, Winchelſea, K. G. Moira, Belfborough, Weſtmeath, Buckinghamſhire, Earl Cowper, Earls of Scarborough and Suffolk; Earl of Dartmouth, K. G. Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſehold.

Eldeſt ſons of Dukes.

Marquiſſes of Douglas, Blandford, and Hartington.

Duke of Montroſe, K. T.
Duke of Devonſhire, K. G.
Duke of St. Alban's.
Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marſhal.
Earl Camden, K. G. Lord Preſident of the Council,
Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cambridge.
His R. H. the Duke of Suſſex.
His R. H. the Duke of Cumberland.
His R. H. the Duke of Kent.
His R. H. the Duke of Clarence.
His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, Commander in Chief.
His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales, and Dukes of Clarence, Cambridge, and Suſſex, were in coaches and ſix.

The Duke of York and his Staff, with the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, and the Colonels of Volunteers, followed the Funeral Car on horſeback.

Richmond Herald (alone in a mourning coach), habited as the other Officers of Arms.

The GREAT BANNER, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were Captain R. Moorſom, and his Supporters, Lieutenants D. Keys and N. Tucker.

GAUNTLET and SPURS.
HELM and CREST.
TARGET and SWORD.
SURCOAT.

In front of four mourning coaches, in which were York, Somerſet, Lancaſter, and Cheſter Heralds, habited as before.

A mourning coach, in which the CONONET of the Deceaſed, on a black velvet cuſhion, was borne by Norroy King of Arms (in the abſence of Clarenceux), habited as before, and attended by two Gentlemen Ushers.

The ſix Lieutenants of the Victory, habited as before, who were to bear the Bannerolls, in two mourning coaches.

The ſix Admirals, in like habits, who were to bear the Canopy, in two mourning coaches.

The four Admirals, in like habits, to ſupport the Pall, in a mourning coach.

The BODY,

placed on a Funeral Car, or Open Hearſe, decorated with a carved imitation of the head and ſtern of his Majeſty's ſhip the Victory, ſurrounded with Eſcutcheons of the Arms of the Deceaſed, and adorned with appropriate motto and emblematical devices; under an elevated Canopy, in the form of the upper part of an antient Sarcophagus, with ſix ſable Plumes, and the Coronet of a Viſcount in the centre, ſupported by four Columns, repreſenting Palm Trees, with wreaths of natural laurel and cypreſs entwining the ſhafts; the whole upon a four-wheeled carriage, drawn

drawn by ſix led horſes, the Capariſons adorned with Armorial Eſcutcheons.

The head of the Car, towards the horſes, was ornamented with a figure of Fame. The ſtern, carved and painted in the naval ſtyle, with the word "Victory," in yellow raiſed letters on the lanthorn over the poop. Between the Eſcutcheons were inſcribed the words "Trinidad" and "Bucentaur." The coffin, placed on the quarter-deck, with its head towards the ſtern, with an Engliſh Jack pendant over the poop, and lowered half ſtaff. The corners and ſides of the Canopy were decorated with black oſtrich feathers, and feſtooned with black velvet, richly fringed, immediately above which, in the front, was inſcribed in gold the word "Nile," at one end. On one ſide the following motto—"Hoſte devicto, requievit;" behind, the word "Trafalgar;" and on the other ſide the motto—"Palmam qui meruit ferat."

[N. B. The black velvet Pall, adorned with ſix Eſcutcheons of the Arms of the Deceaſed, and the ſix Bannerolls of the Family Lineage, were removed from the Hearſe, in order to afford an unobſtructed view of the Coffin containing the remains of the gallant Admiral.]

Garter Principal King of Arms, in his official habit, with his ſceptre (in his carriage, his ſervants being in full mourning), attended by two Gentlemen Uſhers.

The CHIEF MOURNER, in a mourning coach, with his two Supporters, and his Train-bearer; all in mourning cloaks.

Six Aſſiſtant Mourners (in two mourning coaches), in mourning cloaks as before.

Windſor Herald, acting for Norroy King of Arms (in a mourning coach), habited as the other Officers of Arms, and attended by two Gentlemen Uſhers.

The BANNER OF EMBLEMS, in front of a mourning coach, in which were Captains T. M. Hardy and H. W. Bayntun, ſupported by Lieutenants A. King and G. M. Bligh, of the Royal Navy.

Relations of the Deceaſed, in mourning coaches.

Officers of the Navy and Army, according to their reſpective ranks; the ſeniors neareſt the body:

The whole in 50 mourning coaches.

The private chariot of the deceaſed Lord, empty—the blinds drawn up—the coachman and footmen in deep mourning, with bouquets of cypreſs.

The whole moved on in ſolemn pace, through the Strand to Temple Bar gate, where the Lord Mayor of London waited to receive the Proceſſion, accompanied by the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and the following Gentlemen, ſelected from the Committee appointed by the Corporation for arranging their attendance at the Funeral: *Samuel Birch*, Eſq. Chairman; *Daniel Pinder*, Eſq. Father of the Corporation; Sir *William Rawlins*, Knight; *Soloman Wadd*, *John Nichols*, *Samuel Goodbehere*, *Jacob Boak*, *James Dixon*, *James Taddy*, *John Ord*, *Thomas Marriott*, and *Edward Colbatch*, Eſquires.

On the arrival of the Military preceding the whole, the Lord Mayor had a ſhort converſation with his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

As the Proceſſion advanced, the Deputation of the Common Council, in ſix elegant chariots, and in their violet gowns, fell-in, as had been previouſly adjuſted, before the Phyſicians of the Deceaſed; and were preceded by the ſeven ſelect ſailors from *The Victory* who had accompanied the Committee in their Barge, bearing the Union, Jack, and Pendant of that ſhip; whoſe honourable tatters attracted univerſal attention.

The Aldermen, in their ſcarlet gowns, fell-in before the Maſters in Chancery; and (by an eſpecial Sign Manual) the Lord Mayor on horſeback, bearing the City Sword, attended by the Sheriffs, rode between his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales and the Heralds at Arms.

On the arrival of the Proceſſion at St. Paul's (which was filled at an early hour by all thoſe who could obtain places), the Cavalry marched off to their barracks; the Scotch regiments drew up in the area fronting the Church, and marched in at the Weſtern gate.

The 46 Greenwich Penſioners, with the 48 Seamen and Marines from the Victory, entered the Weſtern gate, aſcended the ſteps, and divided in a line on each ſide under the great Weſtern portico.

On the arrival of the Body and the Funeral Car at the great entrance, it was drawn up without the Weſtern gate. The Body was taken from the Car, covered with the Pall, and borne by 12 men; and was received within the gate by the Supporters and Pall-bearers, who had previouſly alighted for its reception.

The remainder of the Proceſſion entered the Church, and divided on either ſide according to their ranks; thoſe who had proceeded firſt remaining neareſt the door.

Immediately after the Great Banner, near the entrance of the Church, the Dean and Chapter fell into the Proceſſion, attended by the Minor Canons and Vicars Choral, &c. of St. Paul's Cathedral, aſſiſted by the Prieſts and Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Chapels Royal, and the Minor Canons and Vicars Choral of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter Weſtminſter, and others, who ſang the firſt part of the Burial Service, ſet to muſic by Dr. Croft:

"I am

"I am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live. And whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die.—I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And though after my skin, worms destroy this body; yet in my flesh shall I see God: whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another.—We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

The Body was borne into the Church and Choir, preceded by Richmond Herald; the Great Banner borne by Captain Moorsom; and the Gauntlet and Spurs, Helm and Crest, Target and Sword, and Surcoat, by four Heralds as before.

The Coronet by Norroy King of Arms.

The BODY,

with the Supporters of the Pall and Canopy.

Garter King of Arms.

Chief Mourner, and Assistant Mourners.

Windsor Herald.

The Banner of Emblems.

Relations of the Deceased; viz.

Horatio Nelson, Esq. commonly called Viscount Merton, nephew; G. Matcham, Esq. nephew; G. Matcham, Esq. brother-in-law; William Earl Nelson, sole brother and heir; T. Bolton, Esq. nephew; T. Bolton, Esq. brother-in-law.

Rev. R. Rolfe, T. T. Berney, Esq. Hon. H. Walpole, Hon. G. Walpole, cousins.

The remainder of the Procession followed in the order as before marshalled.

The Officers of Arms, and the Bearers of the Banners, with their Supporters, entered the Choir, and stood within, near the door; and all above and including the rank of Knights Bachelors, as well as the Staff Officers, and the Naval Officers who attended the Procession, had seats assigned to them in the Choir.

The Chief Mourner, his two Supporters, and Train Bearer, were seated on chairs near the Body, on the side next the Altar; and the six Assistant Mourners, four Supporters of the Pall, and six Supporters of the Canopy, on stools on each side.

The Relations also near them in the Choir; and Garter was seated near the Chief Mourner.

The Prince of Wales, and his six Royal Brothers, were at the East end of the prebendal stalls, on the South side of the Choir.

The Duchess of York was also seated in the Choir; her Royal Highness was conducted by the Bishop of Lincoln to her seat.

The Officers of the Navy, and the Staff Officers commanding the troops, were seated near the Altar.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, were in their accustomed seats (the prebendal stalls), at the East end of the North side the Choir; their Ladies in the closets over them; and the Deputation of the Common Council in the seats immediately under the Aldermen.

The Body, when placed in the Choir, was not covered with the Pall, nor the Canopy borne over it; the rule in that respect being dispensed with, for the reason before mentioned. The Bannerolls were borne on each side the body.

The Carpet and Cushion (on which the Trophies were afterwards to be deposited) were laid, by the Gentleman Usher who carried them, on a table placed near the grave, which was under the centre of the Dome, and behind the place which was to be there occupied by the Chief Mourner.

The Coronet and Cushion, borne by Norroy King of Arms (in the absence of Clarenceux), was laid on the Body.

The Gentlemen of the three Choirs ascended into a gallery on the East side of the Organ, from which the Evening Service was performed, Psalms xxxix. and xc. The first Lesson, Job xiv. to the end of the 15th verse, read by the Bishop of Chester. *Magnificat* (set to music by Mr. Atwood). Second Lesson, 1 Cor. xv. 20. read by the Rev. Dr. Moss. *Nunc dimittis*; and in the proper place, &c. the following Anthem, Psalm xxxix. (set to music by Dr. Greene):

Chorus.—"Lord, let me know my end, and the number of my days; that I may be certified how long I have to live. Thou hast made my days as it were a span long; and mine age is nothing in respect of Thee, and verily every man living is altogether vanity."

Duett, Trebles.—"For man walketh in a vain shadow, and disquieteth himself in vain; he heapeth up riches, and cannot tell who shall gather them."

Chorus.—"And now, Lord, what is my hope: truly my hope is even in Thee.—Hear my prayer, O Lord, and with thine ear consider my calling; hold not thy peace at my tears.—O spare me a little, that I may recover my strength; before I go hence, and be no more seen."

At the conclusion of the Service in the Choir, a Procession was made thence to the Grave, with the Banners and Bannerolls as before; during which was performed on the Organ a grand solemn Dirge, composed and played by Mr. Attwood; the Officers of Arms preceding with the Trophies; the Gentlemen of the Choir of St. Paul's accompanying the Body; the Gentlemen of the Chapels Royal and Westminster stationing themselves in a gallery on

on the Weſt ſide of the Organ; the Body borne and attended as before.

The Chief Mourner, with his Supporters, and near them Garter, had ſeats at the Eaſt end of the Grave; the Train Bearer ſtood behind the Chief Mourner, and near him the Relations of the Deceaſed. At the oppoſite end ſat the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of Lincoln, Dean of the Cathedral, attended by the three Canons Reſidentiaries. A Supporter of the Pall ſtood at each angle; the Aſſiſtant Mourners, Supporters of the Canopy, and Bearers of the Bannerolls, on either ſide. On the right of the Dean were the Chaplains; on the left the Officers of the Houſehold of the Deceaſed. The Great Banner was borne on the North, the Banner of the Deceaſed, as a Knight of the Bath, on the South of the Grave; the Standard and Guidon behind the Dean; the Banner of Emblems behind the Chief Mourner; the Trophies in the angles.

The Royal Dukes, Foreign Ambaſſadors, and Naval Officers, had ſeats reſerved for them in the front of the South ſide of the Dome.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the whole of the Common Council, with their ladies, were ſeated in the front of the North ſide of the Dome.

At the Grave was ſung:

"Man that is born of a woman," &c.

The remainder of the Burial Service was then read by the Dean; and after the firſt Collect an Anthem was ſung, ſelected from Handel's Grand Funeral Anthem:

Verſe.—"His body is buried in peace."

Chorus.—"But his name liveth evermore."

There was an excellent contrivance for letting down the Body into the grave. A Bier was raiſed from the oblong aperture under the Dome, for the purpoſe of ſupporting the Coffin, by inviſible machinery; the apparatus being totally concealed below the pavement. This contrivance prevented all thoſe diſagreeable circumſtances which ſo often occur at the funerals of the Great.

Upon a ſignal given from St. Paul's that the Body was depoſited, the troops being drawn up in Moorfields, the Artillery fired their guns, and the Infantry gave volleys, by corps, three times repeated.

The ſervice of the interment being over, Garter proclaimed the ſtyle; and the Comptroller, Treaſurer, and Steward of the Deceaſed, breaking their ſtaves, gave the pieces to Garter, who threw them into the Grave.

The Interment thus ended, the Standard, Banners, Bannerolls, and Trophies, were depoſited on the table behind the Chief Mourner; and the Proceſſion, arranged by the Officers of Arms, returned.

The vaſt ſpace under the Dome of St. Paul's Cathedral was illuminated by a temporary lanthorn, the contrivance of Mr. Wyatt, conſiſting of an octagonal framing of wood, painted black, and finiſhed at top by eight angles, and at bottom by a ſmaller octagon. On it were diſpoſed about 200 patent lamps; and it was ſuſpended by a rope from the centre of the lanthorn; which, when drawn up, moſt diſtinctly illuminated the whole Church; and had a moſt impreſſive and grand effect, contributing greatly to the magnificence of the ſpectacle.

During the whole of this ſolemn Ceremony, the greateſt order prevailed throughout the Metropolis; and, as the remains of the much-lamented Hero proceeded along, every poſſible teſtimony of ſorrow and of reſpect was manifeſted by an immenſe concourſe of ſpectators of all ranks. From the Admiralty to the Cathedral, the ſtreets were lined with the ſeveral Volunteer Corps of London and Weſtminſter, the Militia, and many other military bodies, both Cavalry and Infantry.

The Lord Mayor and Corporation of London are entitled to the grateful acknowledgments of the publick (who profited by their attention throughout every department), not only for the exemplary manner in which they provided for the peace of the City, but for the comfortable acceſs afforded, under their direction, to all who entered it.

Upon this Celebration it ſeems hardly neceſſary to offer a word more, when we conſider the general feeling of the Nation on the ſubject. The funeral of a Hero, who has atchieved, in the ſervice of his Country, the greateſt naval exploits that were ever performed by any Conqueror that has yet exiſted, was attended by the ſeven ſons of his Sovereign, by the chief Nobility, Gentry, and Merchants of the Empire, and by many thouſands of ſubjects of all claſſes, with an univerſal, an unmixed, and a heartfelt ſenſe of grief for his loſs; but, at the ſame time, with a glorious exultation in the deeds by which his life has been adorned, and his death conſecrated to immortal honours. We truſt that this great Defender of Britain, this "Dear ſon of Memory, and great heir of Fame," has lived for poſterity; and that, while the name of Nelson is remembered, we ſhall never lack men who, animated by his zeal, will be ardently deſirous of imitating his brilliant example.

As it is a tribute juſtly due to the Members of the Cathedral to ſtate that on this memorable occaſion there was not a ſingle abſentee, we ſhall record their names:

The Biſhop of Lincoln, as DEAN.

The Three Reſidentiaries; Dr. Moss, the Biſhop of Chester, and Dr. Waston.

The Twelve Minor Canons; the *Rev. Weldon Champneys*, Sub-Dean; Rev. *William Clarke*, A. M. Senior Cardinal; Rev. *John*

John Moore, LL. B. Warden; Rev. *John Pridden*, M. A. F. R. S.; Rev. *Henry Fly*, D. D. F. R. S. Junior Cardinal; Rev. *Thomas Bennett*, D. D.; Rev. *James Salt*, A. M.; Rev. *William Clarke*, A. M.; Rev. *William Holmes*, A. M. Sub-Dean of his Majefty's Chapels Royal; Rev. *Edward-James Berkwith*, A. M.; Rev. *Richard Webb*, A. M.; and Rev. *William Hayes*, A. M.

The Six Vicars Choral; *Robert Hudfon*, Muf. Bac.; *Edward Ayrton*, Muf. Doc.; *Ifrael Gore*; *John Salt*, Almoner, and Maiter of the Boys; *Thomas Attwood*, Organift; and *John Page*.

And the following young Choristers; Maiters *Cutler*, *Rogers*, *Micklemore*, *Hart*, *Chip*, *Blackbourne*, *Sale*, and *Holmyard*.

And here it would be injuftice not to notice more particularly the active exertions of the Rev. *John Pridden*, one of the Minor Canons; on whom the very arduous task devolved of conducting the whole of the Ceremony within the Cathedral. The number of perfons prefent cannot be eftimated at fewer than 10,000; the bufinefs was of a nature novel, various, and in itfelf intricate: at once, to direct the military and the choriiters, and to prepare for the reception of the noble and illuftrious mourners, with their numerous attendants and fupporters, required, it may be fuppofed, no fmall degree of vigilance, attention, and prefence of mind; and when we add, that, with one trivial exception*, not an error was manifeft from the beginning to the end of the Solemnity, this public teftimony will be acknowledged to have been juftly merited by the Rev. Gentleman alluded to.—Mr. *Page*, one of the Vicars Choral (who was joined with Mr. Pridden in the management for the day), had taken great pains to form a fuitable Selection of Mufic from Green, Croft, Handel, Purcell, &c. for the folemn occafion. His adaptation of "His body is buried in peace; but his name liveth evermore," in particular, was greatly and juftly admired.—On Mr. Attwood's fkilful management of this fine Organ (perhaps the beft inftrument of the kind in Europe) it is unneceffary to dilate: his talents are well known, and were never more ftrenuoufly or fucceffully exerted.

The following are the inferiptions on the feveral coffins in which the Body was inclofed.

* One of Mr. Pridden's fignals to the attendant on the Organift (who was himfelf out of fight of the ceremony) was the holding up a book: at one time, however, another gentleman near Mr. P. paffing his hand (with fuch a book in it) over his face, it was miftaken for the fignal, and the Organ ftruck up about three minutes too foon. It had not, however, played above two or three bars before the miftake was corrected.

The inner coffin (lined with lead) was made in the gallant Admiral's life-time from the maft of the L'Orient; and the following atteftation is engraved on a large brafs plate, fcrewed on the lid:

"*Sheerneſs, May* 23, 1799.

"I do certify that every part of this Coffin is made of the wood and iron of *L'Orient's* Maft, which was picked up by his Majefty's fhip under my command in the *Bay of Aboukir*.

Benj. Hollowell."

On the outer Coffin, on an elegant brafs plate, gilt, are the following crefts and inferiptions:

[The Cheilac, out of a Naval Coronet. Vifcount's Coronet. The Creft of the ftern of theSanJofef.]

"*Depofitum.*

The moft noble Lord Horatio Nelfon, Vifcount and Baron Nelfon of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe in the County of Norfolk; Baron Nelfon of the Nile, and of Hilborough in the faid County; Knight of the moft honourable Order of the Bath; Vice Admiral of the White Squadron of the Fleet, and Commander in Chief of his Majefty's Ships and Veffels in the Mediterranean: Alfo Duke of Bronté in Sicily; Knight Grand Crofs of the Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit; Member of the Ottoman Order of the Crefcent; and Knight Grand Commander of the Order of St. Joachim: Born 29th September, 1758. After a feries of tranfcendant and heroic fervices, this gallant Admiral fell, glorioufly, in the moment of brilliant and decifive Victory over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, on the 21ft October, 1805."

A filver Coffin-plate, weighing above four pounds, with the fame infeription as on the outfide brafs plate, but no crefts or coronet, was foldered on the lead Coffin.

Within the memory of any man now living, there has not been any thing of the kind fo tranfcendently beautiful and fplendid as the outer Coffin. Befides the arms, crefts, coronets, &c. it gives moft complete hiftoric and claffic repreſentations of the various glorious fituations, in which the extraordinary character of the brave and active fpirit of the Deceafed was moft eminently evinced. It is conftructed of mahogany, 6 feet 8 long, and 2 and a half wide at the fhoulders. It is covered with the richeft black Genoa velvet, and ornamented with 10,000 double-gilt nails.—There are eight handles affixed to it, three on each fide, and one at each end; they are highly gilt, and they, as well as the corner plates, are engraved, either with crefts or fome of the orders with which his Lordfhip was inveſted. Excellently executed devices are in relief, on richly-gilt plates, with a black ground.

PRO-

Proceedings in the Fourth Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1806.

H. of Lords.

January 21.

The Parliament was this day, in the abſence of his Majeſty, opened by Commiſſion. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Dartmouth, Earl Camden, and Lord Auckland, ſat as Commiſſioners. The Commons, with the Speaker at their head, ſoon appeared at the Bar. The Royal Commiſſion was then read; after which, the Lord Chancellor delivered the following Speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"IN purſuance of the authority given to us by his Majeſty's Commiſſion under the Great Seal, amongſt other things, to declare the cauſe of his holding this Parliament, his Majeſty has directed us particularly to call your attention to the moſt deciſive ſucceſs with which Providence has vouchſafed to bleſs his Majeſty's arms at ſea, ſince you were laſt aſſembled in Parliament.

"The activity and perſeverance of his Majeſty's fleets have been conſpicuouſly diſplayed in the purſuit and attack of the different ſquadrons of the enemy, and every encounter has terminated to the honour of the Britiſh Flag, and the diminution of the naval force of the powers with whom his Majeſty is at war: but the victory obtained over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain off Cape Trafalgar has manifeſted, beyond any exploit recorded even in the Annals of the Britiſh Navy, the ſkill and enterprize of his Majeſty's officers and ſeamen; and the deſtruction of ſo large a proportion of the naval ſtrength of the Enemy, has not only confirmed, in the moſt ſignal manner, the maritime ſuperiority of this Country, but has eſſentially contributed to the ſecurity of his Majeſty's Dominions.

"His Majeſty moſt deeply regrets that the day of that memorable triumph ſhould have been unhappily clouded by the fall of the heroic commander under whom it was atchieved: and he is perſuaded that you will feel that this lamented but glorious termination of a ſeries of tranſcendant exploits claims a diſtinguiſhed expreſſion of the laſting gratitude of the Country; and that you will therefore cheerfully concur in enabling his Majeſty to annex to thoſe honours which he has conferred on the family of the late Lord Viſcount Nelſon, ſuch a mark of national munificence, as may preſerve to the lateſt poſterity the memory of his name and ſervices, and the benefit of his great example.

"His Majeſty has commanded us farther to inform you, that, whilſt the ſuperiority of his arms at ſea has been thus uniformly aſſerted and maintained, he has not been wanting in his endeavours to apply the means, which were ſo liberally placed at his diſpoſal, in aid of ſuch of the Powers of the Continent as evinced a determination to reſiſt the formidable and growing encroachments of France. He has directed the ſeveral Treaties entered into for this purpoſe to be laid before you; and though he cannot but deeply lament that the events of the War in Germany have diſappointed his hopes, and led to an unfavourable iſſue, yet his Majeſty feels confident, that, upon a review of the ſteps which he has taken, you will be of opinion, that he has left nothing undone on His part to ſuſtain the efforts of his Allies; and that he has acted in ſtrict conformity to the principles declared by him, and recognized by Parliament as eſſential to the intereſt and ſecurity of his own dominions, as well as to the general ſafety of the Continent.

"It is a great conſolation to his Majeſty, and one in which he is perſuaded you will participate, that although the Emperor of Germany has felt himſelf compelled ſo withdraw from the conteſt, his Majeſty continues to receive from his auguſt Ally the Emperor of Ruſſia, the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of unſhaken adherence to that generous and enlightened policy by which he has hitherto been actuated; and his Majeſty has no doubt that you will be fully ſenſible of the important advantages to be derived from preſerving at all times the cloſeſt and moſt intimate connection with that Sovereign.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"His Majeſty has directed the Eſtimates for the year to be laid before you, and he has commanded us to aſſure you that they are framed upon that ſcale of exertion which the preſent ſituation of the country renders indiſpenſable. His Majeſty fully relies upon your granting him ſuch Supplies as, upon due deliberation, the public exigencies may appear to require. It is his earneſt wiſh to contribute, by every means in his power, to alleviate the additional burthens which muſt neceſſarily be impoſed upon his people; and with this view he has directed the ſum of one million ſterling, part of the proceeds ariſing from the ſale of ſuch prizes made on the Powers with which he is at war, as are by law veſted in the Crown, to be applied to the public ſervice of the year.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"His Majeſty is moſt fully perſuaded, that whatever pride and confidence you may feel in common with him, in the ſucceſs which

which has diſtinguiſhed the Britiſh arms, in the courſe of the preſent conteſt, you will be ſenſible how much the events of the war on the Continent, by which the predominant power and influence of France have been ſo unhappily extended, require the continuance of all poſſible vigilance and exertion. Under this impreſſion, his Majeſty truſts that your attention will be invariably directed to the improvement of thoſe means which are to be found in the bravery and diſcipline of his forces, in the zeal and loyalty of every claſs of his ſubjects, and in the unexhauſted reſources of his dominions, for rendering the Britiſh Empire invincible at home, as well as formidable abroad; ſatisfied that by ſuch efforts alone, the conteſt can be brought to a concluſion conſiſtent with the ſafety and independence of the Country, and with its rank amongſt the Nations of the world."

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

GERMANY.

We are ſorry to ſay, that the hopes raiſed by the official Bulletins of our own Government (*ſee* LXXV. 1165-6) reſpecting the battle in Moravia on the 2d of December, and ſuppoſed battles on the 3d and 4th, proved utterly abortive*. The battle of the 2d, it now appears, was deciſive; and Buonaparte, taking advantage of the conſternation of the Emperor of Auſtria, brought about an ARMISTICE, which has terminated the conteſt between him and the Allied Powers on the Continent.

To put our readers in poſſeſſion of ſome details, we muſt again recur (for want of better information) to the French official Bulletins. The laſt noticed by us (vol. LXXV. p. 1164) was the 29th.

The 30th is dated Auſterlitz, Dec. 2, and begins with ſtating, that the Emperor of the French, on receiving the communication, on the 27th ult. of Counts Stadion and Giulay being inveſted with full powers for concluding an Armiſtice, ſaw that their negotiations were only a *ruſe de guerre*, and that the Allied Armies were preparing for battle.—It proceeds to criticiſe, with great ſeverity, the abſurd arrangements and conduct of the Ruſſians; after which it gives the following account of the motions of the French:

"On the firſt of December, the Emperor, from the heights, ſaw, with indeſcribable joy, the Ruſſian Army beginning, within twice the diſtance of cannon-ſhot from his advanced poſt, a flank movement to turn his right. He perceived then to what a pitch preſumption and ignorance of the art of war had miſled the Councils of that brave Army. He ſaid, ſeveral times, 'Before to-morrow night that army ſhall be in my power.' Yet the enemy's idea was far different; they appeared before our poſts within piſtol ſhot; they defiled by a flank march upon a line four leagues long. In paſſing the length of the French army, which ſeemed not to dare to quit its poſition, they had but one fear, that the French army ſhould eſcape. Every thing was done to confirm the enemy in this idea. Prince Murat ſent out a ſmall corps on the plain; but all at once it ſeemed aſtoniſhed at the immenſe force of the enemy, and returned in haſte. Hence every thing tended to confirm the Ruſſian General in the miſcalculated operation which he had determined upon. The Emperor at night wiſhed to viſit on foot, and *incognito*, all the poſts; but he had not gone many ſteps when he was recognized. It would be impoſſible to depict the enthuſiaſm of the ſoldiers upon ſeeing him. Lighted ſtraw was placed in an inſtant upon the tops of thouſands of poles, and 80,000 men appeared before the Emperor, ſaluting him with acclamations; ſome to celebrate the anniverſary of his coronation; others ſaying, that the Army would to-morrow offer its *banquet* to the Emperor. One of the oldeſt grenadiers went up to him, and ſaid, 'Sire, you need not expoſe yourſelf—I promiſe you, in the name of the grenadiers of the army, that you ſhall only have to fight with your eyes, and that we will bring you to-morrow the colours and artillery of the Ruſſian army, to celebrate the anniverſary of your coronation.'—The Emperor ſaid, upon his return to his guard-houſe, which conſiſted of a miſerable ſtraw cabin without a roof, which the grenadiers had made for him, 'This is the fineſt evening of my life; but I regret to think that I ſhall loſe a great many of theſe brave fellows. I feel, by the pain it gives me, that they are indeed my children; and I often reproach myſelf for this ſentiment, for I fear it will terminate in rendering me unfit to carry on the war.' If the enemy had fought the fight, it would have terrified them—but the un-

* The unfounded reports of the actions on the 3d and 4th originated, we are told, as follows: A *Charge d'Affaires*, who was miſinformed himſelf, actually tranſmitted intelligence of a renewal of the battle, from Olmutz to Berlin; and, coming from ſuch authority, it was not ſurpriſing that it ſhould have obtained general credit.

unthinking enemy continued their movements, and haſtened with quick ſteps to their ruin.—The Emperor made his diſpoſitions for battle immediately. He ſent off Marſhal Davouſt in great haſte to the convent of Raygern; he was, with one of his diviſions, and a diviſion of dragoons, to keep in check the enemy's left wing, in order that, upon a given ſignal, it might be quite ſurrounded.—He gave to Marſhal Lannes, the command of the left wing; to Marſhal Soult, the command of the right; and to Marſhal Bernadotte, the command of the centre. Prince Murat received the command of the cavalry, with which he was poſted on one point. The left of Marſhal Lannes approached Santon, a ſuperb poſition, which had been fortified and mounted with pieces of cannon. Gen. Suche's diviſion formed the left of Marſhal Lannes; the diviſion of Gen. Caffarelli formed his right, and was ſupported at the ſame time by Prince Murat's cavalry. The latter had before it the huſſars and chaſſeurs under Gen. Kellerman, and the dragoon diviſions of Walthier and Beaumont; and in reſerve, the cuiraſſier diviſion of Generals Nanſouty and Hautpoult, with 24 pieces of light artillery.—The Emperor, with his faithful companion in war Marſhal Berthier, his firſt Aide-de-Camp Colonel Junot, and all his E'at Major, were in reſerve, with the ten battalions of his guard, and the ten battalions of Gen. Oudinot's grenadiers, part of whom were commanded by Gen. Duroc.—This reſerve, ranged in two lines, in columns by battalion, deployed at a diſtance, having in the intervals forty pieces, ſerved by the cannoneers of the guard. It was with this reſerve that the Emperor intended to puſh forward, wherever it would have been neceſſary: we may ſay, this reſerve was worth an army.

"At one in the morning, the Emperor got on horſeback to viſit the poſts, reconnoitre the fires of the enemy, and get an account of what the guards had learnt of the movements of the Ruſſians—he heard that they had paſſed the night in drunkenneſs and noiſe, and that a corps of Ruſſian infantry had appeared in the village of Sokolnitz, occupied by a regiment of the diviſion under Gen. Legrand, who had orders to reinforce it.—Day dawned at length on the 2d—the ſun roſe bright; and the Anniverſary of the Coronation of the Emperor, upon which one of the greateſt feats of arms of the age was to be performed, was one of the fineſt days in autumn.—This battle, which the ſoldiers perſiſt in calling '*The Day of the Three Emperors*,' and which the Emperor named '*The Battle of Auſterlitz*,' will be ever memorable in the annals of the Great Nation.—The Emperor, ſurrounded by all the Marſhals, waited only for the horizon to clear up, to iſſue his laſt orders. When the ſun ſhot forth his firſt rays, the orders were iſſued, and each Marſhal joined his corps at full gallop.—The Emperor ſaid, in paſſing along the front of ſeveral regiments—'Soldiers, we muſt finiſh this campaign by a thunder-ſtroke, which ſhall confound the pride of our enemies;' and inſtantly hats were placed at the points of bayonets, and cries of *Vive l'Empereur* were the ſignal for battle. A moment afterwards the cannonade began at the extremity of the right, which the enemy's advanced guard had already outflanked; but the unexpected meeting with Marſhal Davouſt ſtopped the enemy ſhort, and the battle began.—Marſhal Soult put himſelf in motion at the ſame moment, proceeded to the heights of the village of Pratzen with Generals Vandamme and St. Hilaire's diviſion, and cut off the enemy's right, whoſe movements became uncertain. Surpriſed by a flank march while it was flying, believing itſelf to be attacking, and ſeeing itſelf attacked, it conſidered itſelf as half defeated.—Prince Murat was in motion with his cavalry. The left wing, under the command of Gen. Lannes, marched forward alſo *en echelons*, by regiments, in the ſame manner as if they had been exerciſing by diviſions. A tremendous cannonade took place along the whole line: 200 pieces of cannon, and nearly 200,000 men, made a dreadful noiſe. It was a real giant combat. Not an hour had elapſed; and the enemy's whole left was cut off; their right had already reached Auſterlitz, the head-quarters of the two Emperors of Auſtria and Ruſſia, who immediately ordered the Emperor of Ruſſia's guard to march, and endeavour to reſtore the communication of the centre with the left. A battalion of the 4th of the line was charged by the Imperial Ruſſian Guard on horſeback, and routed; but the Emperor was at hand; he perceived this movement; ordered Marſhal Beſſieres to go to the ſuccour of his right with his Invincibles, and the two guards were ſoon engaged.—Succeſs could not be doubtful; in a moment the Ruſſian guard was routed; Colonel, artillery, ſtandards, every thing was taken. The regiment of the Grand Duke Conſtantine was annihilated. He owed his ſafety only to the ſwiftneſs of his horſe.

"From the heights of Auſterlitz the two Emperors beheld the defeat of all the Ruſſian guard. At the ſame moment the centre of the army, commanded by Marſhal Bernadotte, advanced; three of his regiments made a very fine charge of cavalry. The left, commanded by Marſhal Lannes,

Lannes, made ſeveral. All the charges were victorious. Gen. Caffarelli's diviſion diſtinguiſhed itſelf. The Cuiraſſier diviſion took the enemy's batteries. At one P. M. the victory was decided—not a man of the reſerve was wanted, nor had engaged; a cannonade was kept up only on our right. The enemy's corps, which had been ſurrounded and driven from all the heights, were on a flat, and near a lake. The Emperor haſtened thither, with 20 pieces of cannon. This corps was driven from poſition to poſition; and we ſaw the horrid ſight, ſuch as was ſeen at Aboukir, of 20,000 men throwing themſelves into the water, and drowning themſelves in the lake. Two columns of Ruſſians, 4000 each, laid down their arms, and ſurrendered themſelves priſoners. All the enemy's park of artillery is taken. The reſult of this day is, forty Ruſſian ſtandards, among which are the ſtandards of the Imperial Guard; a conſiderable number of priſoners (the Etat Major does not yet know how many, but has already an account of 20,000); 12 or 15 Generals; at leaſt 15,000 Ruſſians killed on the field of battle.—Though we have not yet the report, we may, at the firſt glance, eſtimate our loſs at 800 killed, and 15 or 1600 wounded. This will not ſurprize military men, who know, that it is only in a rout that men are loſt; and no other corps but the battalion of the 4th was penetrated. Among the wounded are, Gen. St. Hilaire, who, wounded at the beginning of the action, remained the whole day on the field of battle; Generals of Diviſion, Kellerman and Walthier; Generals of Brigade, Valhubert, Thiebault, Sebaſtiani, Compar, and Rapp, the Emperor's aid-de-camp. It was the latter who, in charging at the head of the grenadiers of the guard, took Prince Repnin, commanding the Chevaliers of the Imperial Guard of Ruſſia.—The French army, though fine and numerous, was leſs numerous than the enemy's army, which was 105,000 ſtrong; 80,000 Ruſſians, and 25,000 Auſtrians. The half of the army is deſtroyed; the reſt has been completely routed, and the greater part threw away their arms *.

"This day will coſt tears of blood at St. Peterſburgh. May it cauſe the gold of England to be rejected with indignation! If France cannot arrive at peace but upon the conditions propoſed by the aid-de-camp Dolgorucki to the Emperor, and which M. Novoſiltzoff was ordered to make, Ruſſia ſhould not obtain them, were her army encamped upon the heights of Montmartre.—On the 3d, at day-break, Prince John of Lichtenſtein, commanding the Auſtrian army, came to the Emperor's head-quarters, in a barn. He had a long audience—yet we purſue our ſucceſſes. The enemy have retired, by the road from Auſterlitz, to Goding. In this retreat it expoſes its flank. The French army is already on its rear, and purſues it at the point of the bayonet.—Never was there a more horrible field of battle. From the middle of the immenſe lakes we hear ſtill the cries of thouſands of men who could not be aſſiſted. Three days muſt elapſe ere all the wounded enemy are carried to Brunn. The heart bleeds:—May ſo much blood-ſhed, may ſo many miſeries fall at length upon the perfidious Iſlanders who are the cauſe of it!"

[The Emperor publiſhed an Order of the Day at Auſterlitz on the 3d, commanding the Clergy to ſing a *Te Deum*, at which all the Conſtituted Authorities, and the French people, were to aſſiſt.]

The Thirty-firſt Bulletin is dated *Auſterlitz, Dec. 5.* "The Emperor left Auſterlitz yeſterday, and is gone to the advanced poſts near Suruchetz, where he had fixed his night-guard. The Emperor of Germany arrived ſoon after; and theſe two monarchs had an interview, which laſted two hours; during which they agreed upon an Armiſtice. The Emperor of Germany alſo demanded a truce for the remains of the Ruſſian army. The Emperor Napoleon gave him to underſtand, that the Ruſſian army being ſurrounded, not a man of them could eſcape; 'but (added he) as I wiſh to oblige the Emperor Alexander, I will ſuffer the Ruſſians to paſs—I will order my own columns to halt; but your Majeſty muſt promiſe me that the Ruſſian army ſhall return to Ruſſia, and evacuate Germany, Auſtrian and Pruſſian Poland.'—'That (anſwered the Emperor of Germany), I

* The Ruſſian official account of the battle of Auſterlitz ſtates, that the Ruſſian army conſiſted of only 50,000 men on Dec. 2, and that the Auſtrian force, moſtly compoſed of new levies, was not above half that number. The French are repreſented as being, at leaſt, 15 or 20,000 more, the diviſion of Bernadotte having joined the Grand Army the day before the battle. The ſtory of whole battalions of Ruſſians being drowned, is aſſerted to be a downright falſehood: no diſaſter to that extent was poſſible. It is even mentioned, that not a ſingle Ruſſian was loſt in that way. The total loſs of the Ruſſians is ſtated to have amounted to only 10,000 men. The loſſes of the French are ſuppoſed to have been, at the leaſt, as conſiderable. The latter, after the dreadful battle of Auſterlitz, did not deem it adviſeable to make any vigorous effort to purſue the retreating army.

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can aſſure you, is the intention of the Emperor Alexander; beſides, in the courſe of the night, your own officers may convince you of the fact."

[The remainder of this Bulletin conſiſts of anecdotes relative to the bravery of different French officers, and of ſtrictures on the conduct of Count Cobentzel, and other Members of the Auſtrian Cabinet.]

The 32d Bulletin contains the following ARMISTICE, done at Auſterlitz Dec. 6, and ſigned, on the part of the French, by MARSHAL BERTHIER; and on that of Auſtria, by PRINCE JOHN OF LICHTENSTEIN:—

"His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, and his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany, being deſirous of coming to definitive negotiations, in order to put an end to a war which has devaſtated both their dominions, have previouſly agreed upon an Armiſtice, to exiſt till the concluſion of a definitive peace, or the rupture of the negotiations. In the latter caſe, hoſtilities ſhall not re-commence within 14 days; and the ceſſation of the Armiſtice ſhall then be announced to the Plenipotentiaries of both Powers, at the head-quarters of their reſpective armies.

"Article I. The line of both armies ſhall be in Moravia, the Circle of Iglau, the Circle of Znaim, the Circle of Brunn, a part of the Circle of Olmutz, upon the right bank of the little river of Trezeboſka, before Proſtnitz, to the ſpot where that river diſcharges itſelf into the Marck; and the right bank of the Marck to the junction of that river with the Danube, Preſburg being included.—No French nor Auſtrian troops ſhall, on any occaſion, be ſtationed within five or ſix leagues of Halitch, upon the right bank of the Marck.—Farther, the line of both armies ſhall include, in the territory to be occupied by the French army, all Upper and Lower Auſtria, Tyrol, the State of Venice, Carinthia, Styria, Carniola, the Country of Goritz and Iſtria; and, laſtly, in Bohemia, the Circle of Montabor, and the whole ſpace to the Eaſtward, from Tabor to Lintz.

"Art. II. The Ruſſian army ſhall evacuate the Auſtrian States, with Auſtrian Poland, viz. Moravia and Hungary, within the period of 15 days, and Gallicia within a month. The routes ſhall be preſcribed to the Ruſſian army, that it may be always known where they are, as well as to prevent any miſunderſtanding.

"Art. III. There ſhall be no *levy en maſſe*, or inſurrection, in Hungary, nor any extraordinary recruiting for troops in Bohemia; nor ſhall any foreign army be permitted to enter the territory of the Houſe of Auſtria.—The Negotiators for both Powers ſhall meet at Nicolſburg, for the immediate commencement of negotiations, in order to effect, without delay, the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and a good underſtanding between the two Emperors."

The 33d Bulletin is dated *Auſterlitz, Dec.* 7. It ſays—"Gen. Buxhoevden, with a conſiderable number of other Generals, of whoſe names we are ignorant, have been killed. The Ruſſian General Kütuſow is wounded; his ſon-in-law, a young man of great merit, is killed. On counting the number of the dead bodies, there were found 18,000 Ruſſians, 600 Auſtrians, and 900 French. We have here 7000 wounded Ruſſians; and, according to all accounts, 3000 wounded Frenchmen. Gen. R. Valhubert is dead of his wounds. The names of the Generals * made priſoners are, Bubizenſki, Wimpfen, Mueller, Zazowſki, Berg-Velchon, Stritzy, Szerkakoff, Prince Repnin, Prince Siberſki, Adrian, Laganoff, Sulima, Mezenkoff, Woollkoff. Many more died on the field of battle; beſides from 4 to 500 officers, among whom are 20 Majors and Lieutenant-Colonels, and more than 100 Captains.—The Emperor has deſired the Miniſter Talleyrand to repair from Vienna to Brunn. The negotiations are going on at Nicolſburg."

THIRTY-FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

"*Brunn, Dec.* 10. This day the Emperor received Prince Repnin, who was taken at the head of the Ruſſian Guards, in the Battle of Auſterlitz. His Majeſty ſaid to him, 'that he did not wiſh to deprive the Emperor Alexander of ſuch brave men, and that he was welcome to take them with him to Ruſſia.'—Prince John of Lichtenſtein arrived here yeſterday, veſted with full powers. Conferences between him and the Miniſter Talleyrand are in their full courſe.—The firſt Adjutant Junot, diſpatched by his Majeſty to the Emperors of Ruſſia and Auſtria, ſaw the latter at Hollitſch, and was

* The Ruſſian official account of the battle of Auſterlitz ſtates, that only ſix Generals, five of whom were wounded, fell into the hands of the French. The Princes Repnin, Gallitzin, and Siberſki, were made priſoners: none of them had attained the rank of General. The firſt had only the rank of Captain; the ſecond commanded a ſquadron of the Imperial guard; and the latter was at the head of a battalion of infantry. When the Ruſſians withdrew from the Auſtrian provinces, they carried with them, according to a poſitive ſtatement in the official report, 200 pieces of cannon. The loſs of only ſix ſtand of colours is admitted.

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very graciouſly received: but he could not fulfil the object of his miſſion; as the Emperor of Ruſſia and General Kutoſow were both on their way to Peterſburg.—His Majeſty received Count Haugwitz at Brunn, and was well ſatisfied with every thing this Miniſter ſaid, and treated him with attention. This is the Miniſter whoſe councils have enhanced the credit and welfare of Pruſſia. No intrigues will ever be able to gain any aſcendancy over the favourable diſpoſition, and the diſtinguiſhed ſagacity of Pruſſia. *In fine, the French nation places no dependence upon any Power; and the addition of* 150,000 *enemies would only have prolonged the war.* France and Pruſſia, on this occaſion, cannot ſufficiently praiſe the Duke of Brunſwick, the Generals Moellendorff, Knobelſdorf, Lombard, and even the King himſelf. Pruſſia never had a more firm and diſintereſted friend than France."

THIRTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

"*Brunn, Dec.* 11. The Ruſſian army began its march to return to Ruſſia on the 8th, in three columns. The 1ſt takes its route through Cracau and Thereſpol; the 2d through Kaſchau, Lemberg, and Brodi; and the 3d through Tyrnau, Baltſka, and Uſſiadin. The Ruſſian Emperor marched at the head of the firſt.—Excluſive of the artillery taken in the battle, a whole park, of 100 pieces, fell into our hands, with their caiſſons. The Emperor made a journey on purpoſe to ſee them, and has ordered that all theſe pieces ſhall be ſent to France. It is without any example, to take from 150 to 160 pieces of cannon in one battle. All of them had been fired, and performed ſervice in that action."

[The reſt of this Bulletin relates to the names and rank of the French officers killed and wounded on the 2d. It concludes with the following paragraph:]

"Several letters from Vienna contain poſitive aſſurances, that there are not the moſt diſtant apprehenſions of a war with Pruſſia; but that a Continental peace is much nearer than is generally believed."

[The Thirty-ſixth Bulletin of the Grand Army is dated Brunn, Dec. 14, and conſiſts of anecdotes relative to the bravery of different French ſoldiers in the battle of Auſterlitz. It alſo contains a letter from the Emperor to the Archbiſhop of Paris, offering the 45 ſtands of colours taken on the day of his coronation, to be depoſited in the cathedral of Nôtre Dame.]

THIRTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

"*Schoenbrun, Dec.* 26. The following is the poſition of the army this day:—Marſhal Bernadotte occupies Bohemia; Marſhal Mortier, Moravia; Marſhal Davouſt occupies Preſburgh, the capital of Hungary; Marſhal Soult, Vienna; Marſhal Ney, Carinthia: General Marmont, Styria: Marſhal Maſſena, Carniola; Marſhal Augereau commands the reſerve in Suabia. Marſhal Maſſena, with the Army of Italy, is become the 8th diviſion of the Grand Army. Prince Eugene is Commander in Chief of all the troops in the Venetian territories and the kingdom of Italy.—Gen. St. Cyr is advancing by forced marches towards Naples, *to puniſh the treaſon of the Queen, and to precipitate from the throne this culpable woman, who has violated, in ſo ſhameleſs a manner, all that is held ſacred among men.* It was endeavoured to intercede for her with the Emperor. He replied, 'Were hoſtilities to re-commence, and the nation to ſupport a thirty-years war, ſo atrocious an act of perfidy* cannot be pardoned.' THE QUEEN OF NAPLES HAS CEASED TO REIGN. This laſt crime has completed her deſtiny: let her go to London to increaſe the number of intriguers, and form a *ſympathetic ink* Committee with Drake, Spencer Smith, Taylor, and Wickham. She may alſo invite, if ſhe pleaſes, Baron D'Armfeldt, M. Erſen, D'Antraigues, and the Monk Morus.

"M. Talleyrand is at Preſburgh, where the negotiations are carrying on. The Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of Auſtria are, Prince John of Lichtenſtein, and General Giulay.—Prince Charles has requeſted to ſee the Emperor. His Majeſty will have an interview to-morrow with this Prince, at the hunting-ſeat, off Stamerſdorff, three leagues from Vienna.—The Emperor is to review, this day, the diviſion of Legrand, near Luxemburg. The Emperor takes no recreation at Vienna; he has given audience to very few.

"The Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg are to aſſume the title of Kings: a reward which they have deſerved, by the attachment and friendſhip which they have ſhewn his Majeſty upon all occaſions."

[The remainder of this Bulletin conſiſts of a denial by the Emperor, that a Proclamation, relative to the battle of the 2d, was publiſhed by his authority, and a threat to puniſh the author with the utmoſt rigour. It alſo contains ſome obſervations on the good conduct of the Italians, and the determination of the Emperor to make them a military nation.]

The following Bulletin was received from Vienna, by M. Bourienne, the French Envoy at Hamburgh:

"*Vienna, Dec.* 28. The expectation of ſeeing the reſtoration of peace is gratified ſooner than we could have hoped. After ſcarcely three weeks' negotiation, ſeveral times interrupted by local and

* Suffering Engliſh and Ruſſian troops to land on the Neapolitan territory.

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other circumſtances, Peace was yeſterday ſigned at Preſburgh, the capital of Hungary, between Auſtria and France, by the Plenipotentiaries of both Powers: Counts Stadion and Giulay, and Prince John of Lichtenſtein, on the part of Auſtria; and M. Talleyrand, Miniſter of State, on the part of France; and this day the joyful event has been ſolemnly proclaimed in this city."

Another letter ſays,—"According to the terms agreed upon, the French are to leave Vienna in fourteen days. They will evacuate Brunn on the 4th of January, Vienna on the 10th, and all the Auſtrian States in their poſſeſſion, except thoſe ceded to the King of Italy and to Bavaria, within ſix weeks. There are beſides the public, ſeveral ſecret articles in this treaty. The contribution of 100 millions of franks, laid upon the Auſtrian States, has been reduced to 60 millions."

Banks of the Danube, Dec. 12.—According to a Bulletin received from Peſt, the Archduke Charles had defeated a part of Gen. Ney's corps at Furſtenfeld, ſeven leagues from Gratz, and made a conſiderable number of priſoners. It is further ſtated, that the city of Gratz was immediately after occupied by the Imperialiſts; and that the French Commandant at Vienna was ſummoned by the Archduke Charles to evacuate that capital. The latter, however, referred his Highneſs to the Armiſtice concluded on the 4th at Auſterlitz.

Iglau, Dec. 6. Yeſterday was an unfortunate day for the Bavarians: Gen. Wrede's corps, conſiſting of 14 battalions of infantry, and 16 ſquadrons of cavalry, were attacked by nine battalions of infantry, and eight ſquadrons of cavalry, under the Archduke Ferdinand, though in a very advantageous poſition, upon the heights of Stecken, at the diſtance of one poſt from Iglau, and totally defeated. Twice, in the courſe of Gen. Wrede's retreat, he endeavoured to regain the defiles of Wonau, and the ſtrong poſition of Pfauendorf; but was in both inſtances prevented, by the valour of the Auſtrian troops, and alſo compelled to abandon Iglau in the night. Gen. Wrede continued his march in great haſte towards Znaim. The loſs on the ſide of the Bavarians was conſiderable; 19 officers, including two majors, and 600 privates, were made priſoners, and a much greater number were killed and wounded. The Auſtrians loſt 156 men in killed and wounded, including three officers. The Auſtrian infantry diſtinguiſhed themſelves highly in this affair. The nature of the ground would not permit more than two of Meerveldt's ſquadrons of Hulans to act; theſe ruſhed upon the whole regiment of Bubenhofen's light horſe, and afterwards attacked a part of the regiment of the Electoral Prince's cavalry, with equal ſucceſs.

Moravia, Dec. 6.—The Armiſtice of the 4th was ſigned juſt before the Archduke Ferdinand arrived in the vicinity of Iglau with 20,000 men, after his ſignal advantage over the Bavarians.

Moravia, Dec. 9.—The Ruſſians, after the bloody affair of Auſterlitz, conducted their retreat in ſuch a manner, as rendered it impoſſible for the French to annoy them. Being joined by Gen. Eſſen's corps, they were equally as ſtrong as before the battle; and they would certainly have renewed their attack upon the French, whoſe loſs in the battle much exceeded theirs, had not the Emperor Alexander learned that an Armiſtice was concluded with the Emperor of Auſtria. His Ruſſian Majeſty has not taken the leaſt ſhare in the negotiations, or the concluſion of this armiſtice.

The Mameluke Ruſtan, the great favourite of Buonaparte, was killed in the battle of the 2d.

The Vienna Gazette (publiſhed under the inſpection of the French) contained lately the following:

"Thus will the Emperor Napoleon a third time give peace, not to France alone, but to the Continent, and more particularly to the Auſtrian States; England is at length conquered in her Allies.

"How then is this general peace to be obtained, and rendered ſatisfactory to all parties? What remains but that England ſhould conſent to her ſhare of ſacrifices? The Emperor has conquered half the Auſtrian Empire—will he ſurrender it without equivalents? Shall England, ſkulking behind *her dirty Channel*, encourage the Continent to war? Shall ſhe ſhed the blood, and, as far as in her lies, exhauſt the Treaſury of France, and ſuffer nothing in return? The Emperor Napoleon will not permit this. Shall Auſtria alone be the ſufferer? The Emperor Francis will not permit this—England muſt give ſomething to the common redemption.

"Her Colonies will doubtleſs be accepted at their full value in exchange for the conquered provinces—England muſt purchace peace as ſhe has purchaced war."

The terms of the Treaty between Auſtria and France have already in part been carried into execution; and the Elector of Wirtemberg was, on the 1ſt of January, proclaimed KING OF WIRTEMBURG.

There is a report that Jerome Buonaparte (the *huſband* of Miſs Paterſon) will marry the Princeſs of Wirtemberg.

The Royal Family of Auſtria were at Buda, the reſidence of the Archduke Joſeph, towards the end of laſt month.

Munic',

Munich, Jan. 1. This morning the Elector, accompanied by heralds, and a corps of the civic cavalry, was proclaimed KING OF BAVARIA in all the public places of this city.

The intended marriage of Prince Eugene Beauharnois and the Princeſs of Bavaria was declared at Munich, on the ſame day that the Peace between France and Auſtria was ſigned. It took place Jan. 17.

After Duroc had obtained the conſent of the Elector of Bavaria to the marriage of the Princeſs with Prince Beauharnois, the Empreſs Joſephine paid a viſit to the Elector, thanked and embraced him with evident emotion, and aſſured him, that the marriage of her ſon with his amiable daughter would, in a political point of view, produce the moſt agreeable conſequences for Bavaria, France, and Italy.

All the Bavarian cannon taken by Auſtria a century ago have been ſent to Munich, by order of Buonaparte.

Among other changes in conſequence of the Peace of Preſburgh, the German Elective Body is to receive an acceſſion of two new members. The Duke of Brunſwick and the Prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt are to be exalted to the dignity of Electors.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Jan. 7. His Majeſty has preſented Lord Harrowby with a ſnuff-box, ſet with brilliants, and his portrait, previous to his return to England.

A Convention has been ſigned between our Court and France; by which the King of Pruſſia is to remain in poſſeſſion of Hanover till the concluſion of a general peace. The Britiſh troops are to be allowed to return unmoleſted.

The Cow-pox is making extraordinary progreſs in Pruſſia. A medal, worth 50 gold ducats, has been ſtruck by the Government, to be conferred on thoſe who diſtinguiſh themſelves in promoting the application of this uſeful diſcovery. On the one ſide is a head of the King, with the inſcription, "Fredericus Gulielmus, Rex, Pater Patriæ." On the reverſe is a Cow, with the Goddeſs of Health, and the motto, "In te ſuprema ſalus;" and round the edge, "Vaccinationis præmium."

RUSSIA.

St. Peterſburg, Dec. 22. Yeſterday at 5 A. M. our beloved Sovereign returned in good health, to the great joy of this capital, being met by the joyful acclamations of its inhabitants. We were apprized of his coming by the following article in the Court Gazette:

"*Holitſch, Dec.* 5. The exhauſted powers of the Court of Vienna, the misfortunes it has ſuſtained, together with a want of proviſions, have compelled the Roman Emperor, notwithſtanding the ſtrong and vigorous ſupport he has experienced from the Ruſſian troops, to conclude a Convention with France; to which alſo a Peace muſt ſoon ſucceed. His Imperial Majeſty, having come to his aſſiſtance as an Ally, had no other object in view than his defence, and the averting of thoſe dangers which threatened his Empire: and ſince his Majeſty the Emperor, under the preſent circumſtances, has deemed the preſence of the Ruſſian troops no longer neceſſary in Auſtria, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to order them to leave Auſtria, and to return to Ruſſia. The relation of the hoſtile operations, to the period of their ceſſation, will be publiſhed in a ſhort time.—P. S. The Emperor Alexander took leave of his Imperial Majeſty of Auſtria at 10 in the morning of the 6th, and immediately proceeded on his return to St. Peterſburg." [A day of Thankſgiving for his welfare has been obſerved at St. Peterſburg.]

FRANCE.

On the 1ſt inſt. the Conſervative Senate paſſed a ſtring of reſolutions, the ſubſtance of which was, that they would conſecrate a triumphal monument to *Napoleon the Great*: that they will proceed in a body to meet him, and will offer the homage of the admiration, the gratitude, and the love of the French people. They alſo decreed that the Letter of his Majeſty, dated Elchingen, Oct. 18, in which he makes a preſent to the Senate of 40 ſtand of colours taken by his army, ſhall be engraved on marble tablets to be placed in the hall of the Senate.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 23. The trial of Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Calder, for not bringing the French fleet to action a ſecond time off Ferrol, commenced on-board the Prince of Wales this day at *Portſmouth*. The evidence for the proſecution occupied the Court only one day. The witneſſes examined in ſupport of the charges were, Adm. Stirling. Capts Martin, Durham, and Inman, and Mr. Craddock, Maſter of the Glory.

Vice-Adm. Sir George Montague, Preſident of the Court, called upon Sir Robert Calder for his defence; and the points which he inſiſted on for not renewing the engagement were, that the enemy's force was ſuperior to his, and at a conſiderable diſtance, with a heavy ſwell on that day—that his fleet was not fully prepared for a freſh action—that he had only 14 ſail of the line, without frigates, and the enemy 18 ſail, with frigates—that if he had attempted to engage the enemy, the Windſor Caſtle (crippled ſhip), and two Spaniſh prizes, might have been expoſed, and perhaps taken. But, above all, the Admiral had apprehenſions, that while purſuing the Combined Fleet, the Ferrol or Rochefort ſquadron might appear, and his

his fleet become an eaſy prey to the united force of the enemy. Under all theſe circumſtances, he judged it moſt prudent, and for the good of the country, not to attempt to engage the Combined Fleet on the 23d and 24th of July laſt.

On Thurſday the 26th Mr. Greetham, the Judge Advocate, read the ſentence of the Court, to the following effect:

"In conſequence of the letter of Adm. Sir Robert Calder to the Lords of the Admiralty, requeſting an inveſtigation of his conduct on the 23d and 24th of July laſt, after the action with the French and Spaniſh fleets, and while in ſight of the enemy; and in conſequence of the inſtructions thereupon directed to Adm. Montague, to hold a Court Martial, for the purpoſe of inquiring into the conduct of the ſaid Adm. Sir Robert Calder on the ſaid days, and to try him for not having done his utmoſt to take or deſtroy every ſhip of the enemy which it was his duty to engage: This Court has entered upon the ſaid inquiry; and, after duly conſidering the conduct of the ſaid Adm. Sir Robert Calder, and hearing and deliberating fully upon all the evidence laid before us reſpecting the ſame on the days aforeſaid; we are of opinion that the charges againſt the conduct of the ſaid Adm. Sir Robert Calder, on the above days, in preſence of the enemy, in not having done his utmoſt to take and deſtroy every ſhip of the enemy, which it was his duty to engage, *are fully proved*. The Court are of opinion, that ſuch conduct on the part of Admiral Sir Robert Calder, was not the reſult of cowardice or diſaffection, but of *error in judgment*, for which he deſerves to be ſeverely reprimanded—and he is hereby *ſeverely reprimanded* accordingly."

Upon the ſentence being pronounced, Sir R. Calder appeared deeply affected—he turned round, and retired without a word. He was accompanied by a great number of friends, and, on deſcending from the deck of the Prince of Wales into his barge, ſcarcely lifted up his head, which was apparently bowed down by the weight of the ſentence pronounced upon him. He is in his 60th year; 46 of which he has paſſed in the ſervice of his country.

Jan. 6. The launch of the Hibernia, of 110 guns, which had been ſent aſhore for ſtores, returning to the ſhip in *Cawſand Bay* in the evening, it then blowing a violent gale of wind, notwithſtanding every exertion was made by the crew, was obliged to bear away; it is ſuppoſed to put back to Plymouth, or to endeavour to weather the Menſtone, and get into Winbury river. She capzized near the land, and all hands, upwards of 36, were ſwamped. The lieutenant and ſeveral men reached the ſhore, and were ſaved; but the midſhipman and 18 poor fellows were drowned, and their remains waſhed aſhore near *Winbury*.

Jan. 9. In the violent ſtorm of ſnow this night, a man periſhed on the High Moors, near *Sheffield*. His corpſe was diſcovered on Saturday. The ſame day, the bodies of two men, who had been loſt in the ſame ſtorm, were found a few miles from *Nottingham*.

Hull, Jan. 10. Laſt night, and the whole of this day, a tremendous gale of wind, accompanied with heavy rain, came on at this place. The ſubſcription mill, in the environs of this town, another mill at *Soneferry*, and other public erections of a ſimilar nature, have received partial damage. Several brigs in the Humber with difficulty kept their moorings: the Sheerneſs tender drove from her anchorage, and was obliged to be run on ſhore.

Jan. 12. The newly-erected iron bridge over the river Tees, at *Yarm*, fell with a moſt tremendous craſh. The conculſion was ſo great, as to be felt in every part of the town. Fortunately the old bridge remains ſtanding, or the road into that part of the county of Durham muſt, at leaſt for ſome time, have been totally ſtopped.

Jan. 12. One of the Billinſgate packets, named the Duke of York, in a ſevere ſquall of wind, foundered off *Sheerneſs*; and her crew, amounting to four perſons, periſhed. A number of ſmall craft have been loſt between London and Graveſend.

Liverpool, Jan. 13. For the laſt 10 days the weather has been extremely variable, and has been attended with the heavieſt hail-ſtorms almoſt ever remembered. On Thurſday night, the 9th inſt. about 12, a violent ſtorm came on at N. which was preceded by the heavieſt thunder and the moſt vivid lightning we ever ſaw. For upwards of an hour, the whole of the Northern hemiſphere was in a complete blaze of the moſt forked, angry, and blue flaſhes of electrical matter, that can well be conceived, attended with a ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell, that was extremely offenſive. The ſtorm continued, with nearly unabated violence, for 36 hours, and cloſed with an electrical diſcharge, ſimilar to the exploſion of a cannon. One fiſhing-boat, with ſix fiſhermen on-board, belonging to North Meols, has been loſt: and we underſtand the unfortunate ſufferers have left large families. We lament that this hardy and uſeful race of men ſhould, from the increaſed populouſneſs of Liverpool, be ſo often neceſſitated to adventure out to ſea in boiſterous weather. It were to be wiſhed that their boats were conſtructed in ſome way like the Scophender, or Life Boat. Many valuable lives might thereby be ſaved to the community. During the thunder-ſtorm on Friday morning,

morning, one of the crew of the Sarah, Lightfoot, was ſtruck on the back of the head by the electric fluid, which paſſed between his cloaths and his body, and ſuffocated him inſtantly; no other damage was done to either the ſhip or crew.

Jan. 16. The lower part of the town of *Wakefield* was inundated, and the road over the bridge rendered impaſſible for ſeveral hours. Two veſſels were driven from their moorings, carried over the weir, and lodged againſt the bridge, where one of them, laden with corn, ſunk.

Lieut. Smith and ſeven men belonging to the Namur, lying at *St. Helen's*, were loſt during the very dreadful gale which blew this day. The launch of that ſhip broke adrift with two men in it; two cutters were manned and ſent after the launch; one of them returned to the ſhip with the launch; but the other, with the above perſons in it, was ſuddenly loſt ſight of, from which it is imagined that ſhe ſtruck on the Wolleners and overſet, in attempting to enter Langſton Harbour, and that every perſon periſhed.

Jan. 17. The late ſtorm made a great devaſtation on the lower road between *Briſtol* and *Bath*: in the pariſh of *Newton*, it felled to the ground ſeveral ſtately trees, and materially injured the buildings at the adjacent coal-works.

Jan. 25. A gentleman's keeper, near *Stamford*, in the late froſt, ſhot a very beautiful bird, which proves to be an Egyptian gooſe. It is matter of enquiry whence it could come, particularly as being in the higheſt condition and plumage.

Jan. 30. The new Eaſt-India College, at *Hertford* is now ready for the Students. The terms are, 100 guineas *per annum*, with extra expences of books, French, drawing, and fencing-maſters. The candidates for admiſſion are expected to be well-grounded in arithmetic, and qualified to be examined in Cæſar and Virgil, the Greek Teſtament, and Xenophon. The vacations, and times for examination, Chriſtmas and Midſummer. No ſtudent to be admitted under fifteen years of age. This Inſtitution will ſoon ſuperſede the neceſſity of the College at Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thurſday, Nov. 21.

This Day the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London preſented the following Addreſs to his Majeſty, on the late glorious victory off Trafalgar.

"To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, the humble, loyal, and dutiful Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"WE, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, impreſſed with the moſt ſolemn ſenſe of gratitude to the Almighty Diſpoſer of Events, for his late tranſcendant goodneſs to this highly-favoured nation, approach the Throne, to offer our warmeſt congratulations to your Majeſty, on the recent moſt glorious and deciſive victory obtained over the combined naval force of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, by your Majeſty's Fleet, under the command of the illuſtrious and ever-to-be-lamented hero, Lord Viſcount Nelſon. A victory, which, while it adds to the Britiſh archives, in immortal characters, the proudeſt conflict that ever graced them, mournfully records the fall of the Chief, who had, in that moment, attained the ſummit of ſplendid atchievements.

"Far be it, however, from the minds of your Majeſty's grateful Subjects, to repine at the ſevere blow which Providence has inflicted; or, while they deplore the loſs of diſtinguiſhed worth, offend the Spirit and Character of the Britiſh Name, by forgetting the many obligations they owe to the ſurviving brave Men, whoſe valour and public ſpirit will lead them ſucceſsfully to emulate ſuch Heroic Deeds, inſpired by their loyalty to their beloved King, and their attachment to their Native Country." Signed, by Order of Court,

HENRY WOODTHORPE.

Lord Hawkeſbury read his Majeſty's Anſwer as follows:

"I receive, with peculiar ſatisfaction, the Congratulations of my loyal City of London, on the late glorious and deciſive victory, obtained, under the bleſſing of God, by my Fleet, commanded by the late Lord Viſcount Nelſon, over the Combined Naval Force of France and Spain.

"The ſkill and intrepidity of my Officers and Seamen were never more conſpicuous than on this important occaſion.

"The loſs of the diſtinguiſhed Commander under whom this great victory has been atchieved, I moſt ſincerely and deeply lament. His tranſcendant and heroic ſervices will, I am perſuaded, exiſt for ever in the recollection of my people; and, whilſt they tend to ſtimulate thoſe who come after him to ſimilar exertions, they will prove a laſting ſource of ſtrength, ſecurity, and glory to my dominions."

Wedneſday, January 1.

Benjamin Weſt, eſq. has reſigned the preſidentſhip of the Royal Academy, in a very manly and well-written letter, in which he ſtates that he is the only ſurvivor of the four artiſts who in 1768 preſented to his Majeſty the plan of that Inſtitution, of which he has been 14 years preſident.

Sunday, January 5.

The preparations for the remains of Lord

Lord Nelſon to lie in ſtate at Greenwich Hoſpital having been completed, the firſt public exhibition of the ſolemn arrangement commenced this day. More than 20,000 perſons were admitted, and three times that number returned diſappointed. The confuſion that took place on the road to Greenwich may be better conceived than deſcribed. A proper guard of Volunteers, and a great number of police officers, were ſtationed to preſerve order. In the upper part of it a ſpace of about 60 feet ſquare was elevated eight ſteps, and incloſed by a railing, within which the body was depoſited under a canopy of black velvet. The grand Painted Hall was entirely hung with black. No light from without was admitted, but lamps were diſtributed ſufficiently to throw a ſtill religious glimmer over every part of the place, while immediately in the vicinity of the coffin lofty tapers were arranged in branches, which had a very brilliant effect. Six gentlemen were ſeated near the coffin, in full dreſs, bags and ſwords, two at the head and four at the feet, who were occaſionally relieved. Several naval officers in their uniforms were alſo ſtationed round the body as mourners, and the whole area was lined by the Greenwich Volunteers, with arms reverſed, &c. The great body of the hall, which approaches the elevated part, was divided by a wooden partition, placed longitudinally, and communicating with two diſtinct paſſages; by which very judicious arrangement the ſpectators approached the ſolemn ſcene by the Northern door, and retired through the Eaſtern gate. The two following days were ſtill more crowded, and many accidents happened, from the immenſe preſſure.

Monday, Jan. 6.

One of the workmen employed in making the alterations at St. Paul's, preparatory to Lord Nelſon's burial, fell over the ſcaffold, and was killed on the ſpot.

Friday, January 10.

This day Samuel Birch, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the firſt regiment of the London Volunteers, gave at his houſe in Cornhill, to the SEVEN ſelect Seamen, who belonged to *The Victory* (ſee p. 66), a dinner, and to each man one guinea.

Thurſday, Jan. 16.

A violent ſtorm commenced at an early hour this morning, attended with heavy rain; it was felt in every part of the Metropolis and its vicinity. In the neighbourhood of Portland Place and Portman-ſquare, ſeveral houſes were much injured. The back part of a houſe in Brownlow-ſtreet was blown down; the roof of the Pitt's Head public-houſe, Pitt's Head Muſe, Park-lane, was blown off. About 12, the ſtorm abated. The beautiful cedar which overhung the promenade at the back of the Green-houſe, in Kenſington-gardens, was torn up by the violence of the ſtorm. The diameter of the root was about 12 feet. Various other trees preſented a mutilated appearance, from the torn-off branches. The wind came from the North-Weſt, and for the ſpace of 12 minutes blew a furious hurricane. The ſtack of chimnies belonging to the work-houſe, St. Pancras, was blown down, and forced through the roof, into the ſecond floor, which contained ſeveral women; one of whom was killed on the ſpot; three others were much bruiſed. The front brick wall of a barn, near the Caſtle, Kentiſh Town, was alſo blown down, and likewiſe the roof of the Caſtle, which was much damaged. Tiles from the roofs of houſes flew in every direction. The inhabitants of that part of Fleet-ſtreet which is adjacent to St. Bride's church were in great alarm the entire of the day. Some time ſince, a ſmall piece of ſtone in one of the angles of the ſpire was obſerved to have given way, and to project from the building. The church being ſo cloſely ſurrounded by houſes, that any accident to the ſpire muſt carry deſtruction with it, Mr. Jones, of Newcaſtle-ſtreet, Strand, an eminent builder, remarkable for his ſkill in erecting ſcaffolds, was immediately employed to examine it, when he diſcovered that the ſteeple was cracked, and that it muſt be in part taken down. A ſcaffolding was erected, and Mr. Jones had taken part of the ſteeple down. During the ſtorm this day it was perceived to rock, and the ſcaffolding was forced cloſe to it.

Friday, Jan. 17.

The Seſſions Houſe at Clerkenwell was uncommonly crowded, as the trial of the Rev. John Baxter Pike, of Enfield, was expected to come on, for an aſſault on two young ladies placed at his wife's ſchool. It was to have come on in November, but was put off in conſequence of an affadavit from him of the abſence of a material witneſs; it was to have come on laſt Tueſday, but put off again for the ſame cauſe; it was fixed by the Court for Friday; when he was called, he did not appear, and forfeited his recognizances, and diſappointed numbers.

Tueſday, January 21.

The Gazette of this night contains a Proclamation ordering a General Faſt to be kept on the 26th of February. The Abp. of Canterbury and Bp. of London are to prepare a ſuitable Form of Prayer.

Thurſday, Jan 23.

This day the Lord Mayor held a wardmote, in Candlewick ward, for the election of an alderman in the room of the late Peter Perchard, eſq. when John-Peter Hankey, eſq. was unanimouſly choſen.

GAZETTE

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Jan. 27. RIGHT Hon. Edward Lord Ellenborough, chief justice of the Court of King's Bench, appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, *vice* Pitt, dec.

Whitehall, Jan. 28. Right Hon. Robert Banks, Lord Hawkesbury, appointed conſtable of Dover caſtle, warden and keeper of the Cinque Ports, &c. &c. *vice* Pitt, dec.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan. DRURY-LANE.

1. The School for Friends—The Sleeping Beauty.
2. Macbeth—Ditto.
3. The School for Friends—Ditto.
4. Macbeth—Ditto.
6. The Haunted Tower—The Weathercock
7. School for Friends—Sleeping Beauty.
8. The Cabinet—The Weathercock.
9. The School for Friends—A Cento of Sacred Muſick, intended as a Tribute to the Memory of Lord Nelſon.
10. The Soldier's Daughter—The Sleeping Beauty.
11. The School for Friends—Ditto.
13. The Siege of Belgrade—The Liar.
14. Romeo and Juliet—Sleeping Beauty.
15. The School for Friends—Ditto.
16. Douglas—Matrimony.
17. The Duenna—The Weathercock.
18. The Diſtreſſed Mother—Devil to Pay.
20. The School for Friends—The Sleeping Beauty.
21. The Honey-Moon—Ditto.
22. *The Travellers; or, Muſick's Faſcination*—The Lying Valet.
23. Ditto—Fortune's Frolick.
24. Ditto—Two Strings to your Bow.
25. School for Friends—Sleeping Beauty.
27. The Travellers—The Virgin Unmaſk'd.
28. The Caſtle Spectre—Sleeping Beauty.
29. The Travellers—The Deaf Lover.
31. Ditto—The Mock Doctor.

Jan. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. Jane Shore—Harlequin's Magnet.
2. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
3. As You Like It—Ditto.
4. The Myſterious Huſband—Ditto.
6. Zara—Ditto.
7. John Bull—Ditto.
8. Douglas—Ditto.
9. No Performance.
10. Tancred and Sigiſmunda—Harlequin's Magnet.
11. *The Romantic Lover; or, Loſt and Found*—Ditto.
13. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
14. As You Like It—Ditto.
15. Pizarro—Ditto.
16. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto.
17. The School of Reform—Ditto.
18. Cymbeline—Ditto.
20. Douglas—Ditto.
21. Much Ado about Nothing—Ditto.
22. Barbaroſſa—Ditto.
23. Cymbeline—Ditto.
24. Tancred and Sigiſmunda—Ditto.
25. The Man of the World—Ditto.
27. Pizarro—Ditto.
28. Alfonſo—*We Fly by Night; or, Long Stories.*
29. Macbeth—Ditto.
31. Iſabella—Ditto.

Vol. LXXV. p. 1111, b. l. 18, for "ſtarved the people," r. "affluence the purple."

Vol. LXXV. p. 1178. The late Mr. Alderman Le Meſurier was born Feb. 23, 1735, in the iſland of Guernſey, being the third ſon of John L. M. eſq. hereditary governor of Alderney; for the ſervices of whoſe anceſtors Charles II. granted this government by patent renewable every 50 years. It is now the only one of the kind remaining unpurchaſed by the Crown. The Alderman received a claſſic education, and imbibed a taſte for the belles lettres which accompanied him through life. His deſtination being for commerce, he was, in 1776, joined in partnerſhip with Noah Le Cras, eſq. (who died at Bath in 1800, aged 80), then a merchant of eminence in Walbrook. Mr. L. M. in the ſame year, married a niece of Mrs. Le Cras, Miſs Mary Roberdeau, of Homerton, who was deſcended of a very antient and reſpectable Proteſtant family, who came from Bourdeaux at the ſanguinary revocation of the Edict of Nantz by Lewis the XIVth, in 1685. Meſſieurs Le Cras and L. M. were diſtinguiſhed prize-agents during the American war. In 1780 the ſubject of our preſent narrative gave the firſt proof of that devotedneſs to public ſervice which he ever afterwards purſued with ſuch enthuſiaſtic zeal, by joining, during the diſgraceful riots of the year 1780, the firſt Volunteer military aſſociation that was ever formed, and which afterwards became incorporated with the Honourable Artillery Company. In 1783, at the ever-memorable political epocha of Mr. Fox's *not famous* India Bill, Mr. L. M. was one of the nine proprietors choſen by the ſtock-holders at large to oppoſe the annihilating rod of Power, then ſuſpended over this opulent Company's chartered rights. The ſucceſs of this ſmall delegated phalanx was equal to their zeal and abilities; for they not only called forth the energetic indignation of the Nation at large againſt the threatened meaſure, but even attracted the attention of the *ſupreme Magiſtracy of the Realm*; the conſequences of which were, the rejection of the bill by the Houſe of Peers, and the diſmiſſal of the Miniſtry which had engendered it. For this eſſential and effectual ſervice Mr. L. M. was, in April 1784, juſtly rewarded by a ſeat in the Direction of the Hon. Company, in the room of an old Director, who had been *allured* to eſpouſe the defeated meaſure; which high office Mr. L. M. continued rotatively to fill during his life, with *a liberality* of patronage which is ſaid to be not always ſo ſtrictly adhered to. The political concuſſion of the India Bill occaſioned a premature general parliamentary election in the ſame year, and the rejection of near forty members

members who had been ſupporters of the bill; among whom Sir Richard Hotham was unſeated for Southwark by Sir Barnard Turner (then ſheriff of London), whoſe death, within two months, again arouſing the pretenſions of Sir Richard, he was oppoſed by Mr. L. M. in one of the hardeſt elections upon the Reports, and in which Mr. L. M. was returned and ſeated (after a ſcrutiny before the Committee), at a moſt enormous expence. He was alſo returned M. P. for Southwark in the Parliament which met in 1790. In October 1784, he was elected alderman of Dowgate ward, upon the reſignation of Alderman Hart. In 1787 he ſerved the office of ſheriff with the late Charles Higgins, eſq.; the official expenditure of which year proved one of the heavieſt ever experienced. In 1793 he was elected lord mayor, before the uſual rotation would have placed him in this dignified office. The ſtate of alarm into which the kingdom was then thrown by the effects of the French Revolution rendered the due government of the metropolis no eaſy taſk. In this arduous undertaking Mr. L. M. by a happy admixture of the *right* with the *expedient*, ſo well ſucceeded as to receive from the Home Secretary of State (the Duke of Portland) a particular and ſpecial letter of acknowledgment at the cloſe of his mayoralty. Although the *civic feſtivities* of Mr. L. M.'s year were dictated by a liberality and executed with a munificence never ſurpaſſed, they would not find place in an Obituary memorial but for one *gala* (of 700l. private expence), which was thought worthy of being mentioned in the vote of thanks of the Corporation at Guildhall, Dec. 4, 1794; we allude to his ſplendid reception of Marquis Cornwallis, when, as *Aſiatic Pacificator*, he was preſented with the freedom of London. The Marquis was, upon this occaſion, accompanied by moſt of the Cabinet Miniſters, and near twenty Peers of the Realm (LXIV. 380).—We have chronologically omitted to mention Mr. L. M.'s being elected major and preſident of the Hon. Artillery Company, of which he was choſen colonel in December 1794; and it is to the unremitting and ſedulous attention which he gave to this his military command that may be aſcribed its high degree of celebrity, as well for the reſpectability of its members as for its qualified efficiency, invariably obſerved upon by his Majeſty and the Commander in Chief whenever royally reviewed. We have only named the moſt prominent of his public avocations, although he filled many others, and never ſhewed a ſingle day's remiſſneſs in attendance upon the call of any one of them. Amongſt theſe may be enumerated his being governor of the (Corporation) Iriſh Society, and vice-preſident of four public charities.—Mr. L. M. was of the happy and valuable few whoſe private virtues have even ſurpaſſed their demonſtrated public qualifications. As a huſband, a father, a brother, and a friend, he will be long held in the tearful remembrance of all thoſe to whom he ſtood ſo connected. And of no one who ever quitted this tranſitory life can it be more truly ſaid,

"Each taſk fulfill'd, in duty's circle run,
Complete thy holy work, ſervant of God!"

For no ſincerer worſhiper of the Deity, in the purity of the Chriſtian faith, as eſtabliſhed by our National Church, has he left ſurviving. As a general philanthropiſt, we ſhall every where find his name upon what have been called "*the richeſt Gems of our National Crown*," the numerous Charitable Inſtitutions of the Kingdom. May we not expreſs ſome regret in obſerving that through his long, arduous, and moſt diſintereſted career (for never with him was *ſelf* a ſpring of action) of loyalty, patriotiſm, and public good, he totally failed of receiving that *notice* from the hand of Power which our preſent ſyſtem of government renders ſo generally, and with ſo much facility, the *ſubſtantial* mark of approbation of public conduct? Mr. L. M. died, as he had lived, without having either poſſeſſed or procured title, place, penſion, or lucrative appointment. The ſaturnine might be inclined to ſay, upon this ſubject, that the clamours of the importunate are ſuffered to drown the claims of the diſcreet, modeſt, and diffident. Poſſeſſing the ſuavity of manners, and urbanity of deportment of the well-bred gentleman, Mr. L. M. was equally endowed with the accompliſhments of the ſcholar. As a ſenator, he was zealouſly loyal, punctual in his attendance, and eminently uſeful to his conſtituents; as a magiſtrate, he was upright, diſcriminating, judicious, and merciful. He unqueſtionably died through the conſequences of too ſcrupulous an attendance to public duties. A conſtitution and ſtamina bearing every appearance of being formed for long duration were ſapped and undermined by the gradual approach of diſeaſe in no terrific form; by which means it eſcaped that attention which his friends had for two years wiſhed him to pay to his threatened health; for a lethargic affection had thus long been approaching and increaſing; and it was by this gentle means that he expired without a ſingle ſigh, at ten o'clock in the evening of Monday, Dec. 9, his lady, ſon, and three daughters circling his chair, a ſcene well claiming Dr. Young's lines:

"The chamber where the *good* man meets his fate,
Is privileg'd beyond all common rooms."

It

It did not once appear that he apprehended any danger in his cafe, even to the laft hour. On Thurfday, Nov. 21, he went to St. James's with the Corporation's addrefs upon the victory of Trafalgar, and was honoured with the perfonal notice of the Sovereign. On Wednefday, Dec. 4, he had formed one of the Court of Directors at the India-houfe. On the next day (Thurfday) he had attended a Committee at the Artillery-houfe. On the Friday he was with difficulty perfuaded to call in his carriage upon Dr. Babington, who immediately faid that the cafe was beyond the aid of medicine. On the Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, he kept at home, but not in his bed, and even partook of a light dinner, on the latter day, at three o'clock, but expired in his chair at about ten. As foon as the event was known, every defire was moft ardently and honourably evinced to pay the laft refpectful attention to his remains by the feveral public bodies with whom he was connected; the Court of India Directors, the three India-houfe Volunteer Regiments, the Hon. Artillery Company, the City-Marfhals and Houfehold Officers, and the Hackney Volunteers, all feverally offered to attend his funeral; but, privacy being the wifh of the family, the fame was handfomely declined. This negative could not, however, prevent the warmth of tributary feeling fhewn by his own regiment, the Hon. Artillery Company, who, to avoid intruding upon the facrednefs of the domiciliary wifh, repaired from the Artillery-houfe, near 700 ftrong, to Clapton-field (an open fpace, quite contiguous to Upper Homerton, the refidence of the deceafed), and, being drawn up in marching order, led the van of the folemn cavalcade (leaving their field-pieces upon the ground to fire minute-guns during two hours). Sir John-William Anderfon, and Sir William Curtis, barts. the prefident and treafurer of the Company, attended by the furgeon, fecretary, and two other civil officers of the fame, headed the regiment in two mourning-coaches drawn by four horfes each, richly plumed, and furrounded by a party of Yagers. The regiment followed, in full military order of march, the band playing folemn dirges on crape-hung inftruments. The charger of the deceafed, bearing his arms and accoutrements reverfed, was led immediately before the hearfe, which was followed by four mourning-coaches, each conveying four friends or relatives. The proceffion was almoft over-preffed by the concourfe of fpectators on its way to Chrift church, Middlefex (Spital-fields), where it was received by the Parochial Volunteers, expreffly drawn out. After it entered the church, under the folemn pealing of the organ, the fervice was moft excellently performed by the officiating clergyman; and, the body being depofited in a family-vault under the church, fix volleys of mufketry were fired in the church-yard, as the conclufion of the laft fad refpectful ceremony to a man whofe death will long remain both a public and private lofs; for, at every praifeworthy call and inftigation he was ever prominently foremoft; and his name will continue to be held in honourable veneration whilft virtue, loyalty, independence of mind, and goodnefs of heart, fhall continue to obtain the refpect of mankind. Of Mr. L. M.'s brothers, Peter the elder died in 1803, and is fucceeded in the patrimonial government of Alderney by his fon, Major John L. M. of the 89th Regiment; Frederick, died about 1780, captain of the Penfborne Indiaman; Thomas, practifed fome years at the Bar, but is now rector of Newton-Longueville, Bucks; Haviland, who was in commercial partnerfhip with the deceafed, is of the Army Staff as a retired commiffary-general. The elder fifter was the wife of Sir John Dumareſq, of Jerfey; and the younger married Mr. Saumarez, furgeon, of Newington, and was diftinguifhed for moft agreeable literary talents.

P. 1237. The death of Mrs. Duff, it feems, was not owing to the *bite* of a mad dog, as was at firft underftood. In the month of March laft, playing with a Newfoundland dog, fhe received from one of his paws a *fcratch* on the cheek, but fo flight as not to be perceptible; and the animal, as ufual, went into the water, as was his daily practice, and appeared in perfect health. Some days afterwards it became melancholy, and bit one of Mr. D's grooms; upon which the dog was fecured, and afterwards gave evident marks of madnefs. Mrs. D. was under no alarm on her own account, but often mentioned the narrow efcape fhe had met with, from the hazard fhe had run in playing with the dog fo fhort a time before it was thought proper to confine him. It was only 24 hours before her death that the phyficians formed a fufpicion as to the probable caufe of her illnefs; and then not till the circumftance was recollected by her friends. Mrs. D. was in perfect health and fpirits till within a few days o her deceafe, and went out in her carriage only three days before it took place; the immediate caufe of which was fainting-fits. What adds to the diftreffing event is, that Mrs. D. was in the family way, a circumftance which had been the caufe of great joy to the Earl of Fife's family.

Births.

LATELY, at Kelfton, co. Somerfet, the lady of Sir John Hawkins, bart. a fon.

In

In Walcot-place, Surrey, the wife of W. Roſe Haworth, eſq. of the Exchequer, a ſon.

In Bedford-ſquare, the wife of Robert Dallas, eſq. M. P. a daughter.

The wife of Charles Littledale, eſq. of Great Mary-la-Bonne-ſtreet, a ſon.

Jan. 1. At Laugharne caſtle, co. Caermarthen, the wife of Major R. J. Starke, a ſon.

In the Royal Creſcent, Brighthelmſtone, the wife of Kean Oſborn, eſq. a daughter.

4. In Green-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the wife of Capt. Byng, R. N. a ſtill-born ſon.

5. The wife of Edward Rigby, eſq. mayor of Norwich, a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Halkett, R. N. a daughter.

11. At the Union Fire-office, Cornhill, the wife of Mr. Charles-Philip Galabin, a ſon.

13. In Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the wife of J. Boddington, eſq. a daughter.

14. The wife of John Biddulph, eſq. of Champion-hill, Surrey, a ſon.

16. At the rectory-houſe at Acton, Middleſex, the wife of Rev. Mr. Antrobus, a ſon.

19. In Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the Counteſs of Banbury, a daughter.

21. At the houſe of Hamilton Niſbett, eſq. in Portman-ſquare, the Counteſs of Elgin, a daughter.

25. At the houſe of John Lubbock, eſq. M. P. in St. James's place, Mrs. H. W. Brown, a ſon.

Marriages.

Jan. 1. At Chevening, in Kent, Mr. Jas. Ferguſon, printer to Earl Stanhope, to Miſs Varley, of Chevening.

John Martin Cripps, eſq. of Stanton, Suſſex, to Miſs Ruſh, daughter of Sir William Beaumarice R. of Wimbledon, Surrey.

Richard Shawe, eſq. of Dulwich-hill, Surrey, to the eldeſt daughter of Nathaniel Bogle Preuch, eſq. of the ſame place.

Richard Staples, eſq. ſon of the Right Hon. John S. of Liſſon, co. Tyrone, to Miſs Montgomery, daughter of Hugh M. eſq. of Belfaſt.

D. Henry Smith, eſq. of Croom's-hill, Greenwich, Kent, to the eldeſt daughter of John Voaſe, eſq. merchant.

2. Mr. Morris, ſurgeon, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Fox.

Capt. Oliver, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Lane, of Southtown cottage, near Yarmouth.

4. At Chelſea, Mr. William-George Thompſon, ſon of Thomas T. eſq. of Caſtle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-ſquare, to Miſs Eliza-Catherina Barker, daughter of Francis B. eſq. of Hans-place.

9. Brigadier-general Clephane, M. P. for Kinroſsſhire, to Miſs Letitia Bold, daughter of John B. eſq. of Brunſwick-ſquare.

11. At Roſtherne church, in Cheſhire, Wilbraham Egerton, eſq. eldeſt ſon of William E. eſq. of Patton park, M.P. for that county, to the youngeſt daughter of the late Sir Chriſtopher Sykes, bart.

13. At Wanlip, co. Leiceſter, Sir Charles Grave Hudſon, bart. to the eldeſt daughter of the late Peter Holford, eſq. one of the maſters in Chancery, with 50,000l.

At Wolverhampton, the Rev. William Leigh, of Solihull, to Miſs Proud, daughter of Samuel P. eſq. of Bilſton.

At Briſtol, the Rev. A. Lendon, to Miſs Seyer, daugh. of the Rev. S. S. of the Fort.

16. At Plumſtead, in Kent, Kyrle Erle Money, eſq. captain in the Herefordſhire Militia, and ſon of Wm. M. eſq. of Hornhouſe, co. Hereford, to the only daughter of Dominick French, eſq.

At Lambeth, Henry Pilleau, eſq. of Upper Kennington-green, Surrey, to Miſs Franklin, of Eſſex-place, Lambeth.

Robert Buſwell, eſq. of Arthingworth, co. Northampton, to Mrs. Wright, of Lubbenham, co. Leiceſter.

18. At Dublin, Brigadier-general Dyott, aid-du-camp to his Majeſty, to Eleanor, ſecond daughter of the late Sam. Thompſon, eſq. of Green Mount, co. Antrim.

23. By ſpecial licence, at the houſe of James Ramſay Cuthbert, eſq. in Berkeley-ſquare, George Freke Evans, eſq. of Bulgaden-hall, co. Limerick, brother of Sir Jn. F. bart. to the Right Hon. Lady Carbery.

Deaths.

1803. AGED 64, John-Francis De la ..... Harpe. He was born at Paris in 1739. His father was a Swiſs, and a captain of artillery in the ſervice of France. He had no fortune in proſpect, and owed his education to the kindneſs of the Principal of the College d'Harcourt. The young La Harpe carried away the Univerſity prizes, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his productions. At the age of 25 he gave to the ſtage his tragedy of "Warwick," which met with great ſucceſs; but his future eſſays in the ſame way did not anſwer the public expectations, with the exception of "Philoctetes," tranſlated from Sophocles. The abſence of the female character is a ſingular trait in this tragedy; without love, the performance intereſts by its noble ſimplicity, and by bringing to our recollection the high ſtate of the tragic art in Greece. Every year, beſides his tragedies, this writer produced pieces of poetry, and proſe eſſays, which were crowned with the prizes of the different Academies. This honour was conferred on his eulogiums on Fenelon, Racine, Catinat, and Charles V. He had, for a long time, the charge of the literary part of the "Mercure." Having ſhewn himſelf a good poet, and a good orator, he appeared with great *eclat* as a critick. He diſplayed a profound acquaintance with criticiſm, and a correct taſte; of which his lectures at the Lyceum, or "Cours complet de Literature," furniſh illuſtrious

illuſtrious proofs. On this laborious work his fame is principally founded. Authors, it is true, are there ſometimes treated with too much ſeverity; but it every where diſcloſes views favourable to the advancement of letters. Ordinarily, in his literary judgments, we meet with that purity of ſtyle to which he had reached, ſound principles of taſte, and a remarkable talent for diſcuſſion, as well as cloſe and forcible reaſoning. Could he have commanded his paſſions when treating of his contemporaries, and had he adopted a ſtyle leſs imperious and deciſive, he might have filled with dignity the chair of Quintilian. His powers were conſiderable; but it was his misfortune greatly to overrate them. When the Revolution broke out, he cheriſhed notions of reform, without carrying them to extremes; but, when the reign of terror taught him that all was capable of being abuſed; when he ſaw the ideas of liberty, equality, and juſtice, become rallying points for the factious; and when he had been confined in one of the priſons of the capital as a ſuſpected perſon, he came out of it filled with indignation againſt tyranny, and inſpired with zeal for that holy religion which it was attempted to overturn, by ridiculing its worſhip, and proſcribing its miniſters. He had been the diſciple and great admirer of Voltaire, who had rewarded with eulogiums his attachment to the party of the modern philoſophers; he now declared himſelf their enemy, and attacked their principles in all his writings from this period to his death. On Sept. 4 he was condemned to deportation; but he had the good fortune to conceal himſelf in a ſecure aſylum, and to eſcape the proſcription. In his will theſe words occur: "I implore Divine Providence to anſwer the prayers which I have offered for the happineſs of my country. May it long enjoy peace and tranquillity! May the holy maxims of the Goſpel be generally followed, for the good of ſociety!" M. de Fontaines, in a ſhort and brilliant eulogium on him, ſays, "Letters and France have loſt, in La Harpe, a poet, an orator, and an illuſtrious critick." He panegyriſed the great men of the bright days of eloquence and poetry; while their ſpirit and their language are to be found in the writings of a diſciple who had formed himſelf on their model. It was in their name that he attacked, to his laſt moments, falſe literary doctrines; and in this kind of combat his life was employed, to ſecure the triumph of true principles. If this courageous devotion ſecured him fame, it did not inſure him happineſs. It cannot be diſſembled that the frankneſs of his character, and the impartial rigour of his cenſures, too often alienated benevolence from his name and his labours; ſo that he acquired only eſteem, where others would have obtained enthuſiaſtic attachment. He expired at an age when the thoughts have loſt nothing of their vigour, and when his talents had been ſtrengthened and increaſed by the extraordinary events of the laſt 12 years. It is known that he had become a proſelyte to thoſe uſeful and conſolatory opinions on which the ſocial ſyſtem repoſes; theſe not only enriched his ideas and his ſtyle with new beauties, but they mitigated the ſufferings of his latter days. The God whom Fenelon and Racine adored, comforted, on the bed of death, the eloquent panegyriſt of theſe great and pious men. The works of De la Harpe have been collected in ſix volumes, 8vo; but this edition is very incomplete, and renders it deſireable that another ſhould be given to the publick.

1805. *Oct.* 5. At Gauzepoor, in the province of Benares, Charles Marquis and Earl Cornwallis, Viſcount Baſme, and Baron Cornwallis, K. G. and a baronet, a general in the Army, lord lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets Militia, conſtable of the Tower of London, and governor-general of the Britiſh ſettlements in India, where he arrived in July laſt. A fuller account of him ſhall appear in our next.

Nov. 14. At Marino, co. Cork, Savage French, eſq. of Marino.

Dec. . . . . . At Brentford, Middleſex, in undeſerved obſcurity, Joſeph Payne, eſq. barriſter at law, and LL.B. of Queen's college, Oxford. In his youth he had been a pupil of the celebrated Greek ſcholar Dr. Morell, and contributed a ſubordinate aid to the compilation of his Dictionary of that language. He diſplayed ſuch early ſpecimens of vigorous intellect and ſuperior talents that his relatives, who were reſpectable inhabitants of that town, ſtrained every nerve to give him an academical education, preparatory to his entrance into that profeſſion in which exerted induſtry and abilities will, *in general*, ſecure to their poſſeſſor diſtinction and emolument. In *this* inſtance, however, that, unfortunately, happened *not to be the caſe*; for, bleſt himſelf with high ſocial ſpirits, and ſurrounded, at his firſt entrance into life, by thoſe who admired his talent for wit and ridicule, of which he poſſeſſed an uncommon ſhare, though by no means inattentive to the duties of the profeſſion into which he had entered, it certainly never repaid him the expences of his education, nor realized thoſe ardent hopes which had been formed of his rapid progreſs and final elevation. The well-known incident of a diſpute that took place between himſelf and ſome Iriſh ſtudents of the Temple, who had egregiouſly

gioufly offended the laws of decorum, at a feſtival-dinner during the vacation commons, on his complaint to the Benchers ever after ſuſpended, was an additional cauſe of his want of ſucceſs at the Bar. He was unjuſtly traduced, and obſtructed in the path of his profeſſion; and he left the Temple, filled with indignation and diſguſt. He retired upon the very ſmall hereditary patrimony which he enjoyed, and which, it is feared, he lived nearly to conſume, with little proſpect of any comfortable proviſion for advancing age. By the kindneſs of that Providence which ſuperintends human events he was ſnatched ſuddenly from a world of miſery and miſfortune in his 63d year. His great natural vivacity had ſuſtained him through many years of diſtreſs, which his high ſpirit of independence induced him to conceal from his friends. But, on the morning of his deceaſe, he received ſome unwelcome intelligence of a pecuniary nature, which is thought to have given the death-ſtroke to a heart already nearly broken with chagrin and diſappointment. He knew and *felt* the ſuperior abilities with which he was endowed; and this ſelf-confidence in company ſometimes made him appear aſſuming and dictatorial, though he was not naturally haughty or overbearing. He was a man of unſhaken loyalty to his Prince, and ever forward to combat the enemies of the religion and conſtitution of his country. He had an inexhauſtible fund of humour; and, from having a moſt retentive memory, he abounded in anecdote, and poſſeſſed a vaſt range of hiſtorical information. He was not only a good claſſical ſcholar, but many of the languages of modern Europe were familiar to him. For the laſt twenty years of his life he was engaged in a literary work of great arduouſneſs and depth of reſearch, of which, probably, the publick may hear more when his papers have been properly examined and arranged. With all theſe good qualities and enviable attainments were undoubtedly blended ſome *errors* and *irregularities*; theſe may fairly be imputed, in a great degree, to his original failure at his ſetting out in life. The path once miſſed on that tempeſtuous ocean, what human ſkill ſhall guide aright the foundering bark? They were principally the reſult of that convivial diſpoſition which marked the man; and for *one* defect there were in him *twenty* conſpicuous virtues, to excite our admiration, and conciliate our eſteem. That a man thus diſtinguiſhed by virtue, and thus eminently qualified to promote ſocial happineſs among his fellow-creatures, ſhould have experienced ſo *hard a lot*, ſhould have enjoyed ſo little of that felicity which he was able, with ſuch glowing and electric powers of mind, to impart to others, is a ſcandal to the Liberality, and a diſgrace to the Genius, of the age. To his old friends and aſſociates, many of them in the higheſt ſituations of the Law, and ſome of them powerful in that Government of which he was, as a ſubject, ſo enthuſiaſtically loyal, as is well known among the officers of the military corps in the neighbourhood where he lived, his ſituation and *circumſtances* would have been the proper ſubject of anxious enquiry; and the man, whoſe wit and converſation, in the hilarious *morn* of life, made all happy, ſhould not have been ſuffered to languiſh, towards its cloſe, in unpitied ſecluſion, in unalleviated difficulties. Neglects of this kind, too frequently occurring in thoſe who are at the head of the Church, the Army, and the Bar, have been the means of introducing ſo many illiterate and unworthy characters into thoſe reſpectable claſſes. While intereſt and connexion continue almoſt the only channels to diſtinction, there muſt be an end to the toils of Literature and the efforts of Genius: Hope is cruſhed in the bud, and Emulation is paralyzed at the ſource; Induſtry ſickens at ſo partial a diſtribution of the well-merited laurel; and the Intellectual Powers ſhrink from a conteſt where VICTORY itſelf is of no avail!!!

Dec. 20. Killed in a duel, near Liverpool, Edward Brookes, eſq. formerly a major in one of the battalions of Royal Lancaſhire Militia, by John Bolton, eſq. colonel of the firſt Regiment of Loyal Liverpool Volunteers. About 12 months ago a quarrel aroſe between them on a matter of buſineſs; the Colonel was chairman of a committee on an affair in which the intereſts of the Major were concerned, and, not having conducted himſelf to his ſatisfaction, the Major ſent the Colonel a challenge. The conſequence was, that a meeting was agreed on; but, either from accident or deſign, the parties did not attend at the time and place appointed. Before a ſecond rendezvous was adjuſted, they were taken into cuſtody, and bound over, in a heavy penalty, to keep the peace; after which, their animoſity increaſed daily, each reproaching the other with having informed the officers of juſtice of their intention to fight, and thereby occaſioned the arreſt. Before the expiration of the time for which they were bound, it was rumoured that it was the intention of the Major to call out the Colonel a ſecond time the moment it was elapſed. This induced the Colonel to be before-hand with him; and the very day (Dec. 20) on which they were releaſed from their penalty,

nalty, the Major received an invitation to meet the Colonel, at five o'clock, at the outſkirts of the town. The Major was punctual to the time, and was attended by Mr. Forbes, and the Colonel by Mr. Harris. Col. Bolton's carriage ſtood at a diſtance waiting for him. When on the ground, the Colonel obſerved to his opponent, that, "agreeably to the cuſtom of dueling, he believed he (the Major) was entitled to the firſt fire." This was aſſented to, and the Major fired without effect; the Colonel immediately returned it, when the ball penetrated the head of the Major, a little above the right eye, and he fell. Aſſiſtance was at hand, and brought to him, but he expired almoſt inſtantly. The Colonel was attended to his carriage by ſome of his friends, and drove off; ſince which, he has not been heard of. Verdict, Wilful Murder.

26. At South Mimms, near Barnet, Thomas Sams. While digging chalk, with another labourer, in a deep pit, the property of Capt. Carpenter, the earth gave way, and fell in upon them from a conſiderable height, whereby he was ſo much hurt as to expire immediately; the other was, after ſome time, dug out alive, but very much bruiſed.

A fine child, upwards of two years old, belonging to Mr. Blenheim, of Bond-ſtreet, being at nurſe at Blackheath, fell into a well in the garden, and was drowned, it having no cover or fence. The father and mother, on the day before Chriſtmas-day, when viſiting the child, foreſaw the danger, took dimenſions for a cover, and ſent it by the coach on the 20th, but the accident had happened before its arrival.

31. Aged 29, Mr. William Holmes, of St. Martin's, Stamford, co. Lincoln.

A waggoner, of the name of Joan, and one Morſon, a ſawyer, had a quarrel on the road near Finchley, Middleſex, and retired to a field to decide their difference by a pugiliſtic conteſt. After a very obſtinate battle, which laſted an hour, the waggoner fell in a ſenſeleſs ſtate, and expired in a few hours.

Lately, at Shering, Eſſex, Mr. Pryme, maltſter.

At her houſe in Walworth, Surrey, aged 80, Mrs. Agnes Helm Heſter, a maiden lady, and a native of the iſland of Nevis, but who had reſided almoſt the whole of her life in this country. A twin-ſiſter ſurvives her, who likewiſe has never been married. They lived conſtantly together.

The infant ſon of Thomas Holt White, eſq. of Chace-lodge, Enfield, Middleſex.

Mrs. Batts, wife of Mr. B. principal clerk of the Two-penny Poſt-office.

At Highgate, the infant ſon of Mr. Eaton, apothecary, and grandſon of the late Rev. J. Eaton, M.A. late rector of Thurſtaſton, in Cheſhire.

1806. *Jan.* 1. At Melton-Mowbray, co. Leiceſter, aged 81, John Carver, gent.

Aged 84, John Freer, gent. of Oakham, many years chief conſtable of Oakham, co. Rutland.

At Bath, in his 94th year, Mr. Robert Cooke, many years clerk of the Apothecaries Company.

This morning a meeting took place, in a piece of ground in the pariſh of Baſford, between Enſign Browne, of the 36th Foot, and Lieut. Butler, of the 83d, on the recruiting ſervice at Nottingham. The parties fired together, by ſignal, when, unfortunately, Enſign Browne was ſhot through the heart, and inſtantly expired, without uttering a word. Lieut. Butler and the ſeconds immediately withdrew. The body of the deceaſed was taken to Baſford church, by ſome perſons who were attracted to the ſpot by the report of the piſtols; and a verdict of Wilful Murder was returned by the Coroner's Jury who ſat upon it. Enſign Browne was a promiſing young officer, of a very reſpectable family in Ireland, and had only juſt attained his 17th year. He and Lieut. Butler belonged lately to the ſame regiment; but, from a ſerious diſagreement which took place between them, the Commander in Chief ordered them to be placed in different corps. On their meeting at Nottingham, however, the embers of animoſity rekindled, and the unhappy reſult has proved the loſs to ſociety of a valuable and much-reſpected young member.

Burnt to death, Mrs. Gooch, of Sloane ſquare, mother to the Lady of the Biſhop of Bath and Wells.

2. At Vauxhall-place, South Lambeth, aged 83, Mrs. Bee, a widow lady, who poſſeſſed all the amiable qualities of the heart; was mild and gentle in her manners, and of unaffected piety.

At his houſe at South Lambeth, aged 64, Charles Brown, eſq.

In Old Burlington-ſtreet, aged 12 years, Maſter Henry-William Hayes, third ſon of Sir John Macnamara H. bart.

In his 80th year, Mr. Zaccheus Duckett, of Broughton-Aſtley, co. Leiceſter; a man of the ſtricteſt integrity, and much eſteemed in his neighbourhood.

At Cawthorne, near Barnſley, in her 18th year, Martha Mellor, who was ſhot by Samuel Ibbotſon, a boy 12 years old. Having gone into the houſe where the girl was, he took up a gun, but was deſired to lay it down immediately, which he did; but ſhortly afterwards took it up again, and, ſeeing the girl in another room, ſaid he would ſhoot her, which, ſhocking to relate! he immediately did. Verdict, Manſlaughter. He was committed to York caſtle.

Aged

Aged 78, Mrs. Warrington, wife of Mr. John W. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Orton, the ſeat of the Earl of Aboyne, in Huntingdonſhire, in his 72d year, Mr. William Dolby.

At Drogheda, in Ireland, Miſs Brunton, of Dublin, a handſome young lady, who was on a viſit to Capt. Gooden, of the Sligo Militia. She got up in her ſleep, went to the window of her bedroom, which was two ſtories high, threw up the ſaſh, fell into the ſtreet, and was almoſt immediately taken up lifeleſs. Before ſhe reached the ground, ſhe fell on the top of a ſhop-window under her room, and then ſcreamed ſo violently as to awaken Capt. Gooden. It is conjectured that at that moment ſhe awoke, and recovered her ſenſes only to know that ſhe was then about to loſe her life.

3. At his houſe at Chelſea, aged 64, Mrs. Clare, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Clare, M. A. vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-ſtreet. She was the relict of the late Rev. Samuel Biſhop, M.A. who for many years was the highly-reſpected head-maſter of Merchant Tailors ſchool, and rector of St. Martin Outwich, London (ſee vol. LXV. pp. 972, 994, 1052, LXXV. 109).

In Stanhope-ſtreet, May-fair, after a ſhort illneſs, Lady Vandeput, widow of Sir George V. who died in 1784, and who was famous for his conteſt for Weſtminſter in 1748.

At Hertford, Miſs Mary Smart, youngeſt daughter of Mr. S. late veſtry-clerk of Enfield pariſh.

At a farm-houſe in the pariſh of St. Dogmell, co. Pembroke, Joſhua Lewis, farmer. A quarrel aroſe between him and John Owens, maſter of a trading-veſſel from Cardigan, reſpecting a young woman; blows followed; and Lewis was cut and wounded with a knife in ſix different parts of his body, which ſhortly occaſioned his death.

At his ſeat, Torbay-houſe, Devon, deſervedly regretted, William Shard, eſq.

Advanced in age, Mr. John Shepherd, of Milborne Port, co. Somerſet.

At Chard, Mrs. Clarke, wife of John Reed C. eſq.

At Martin, near Horncaſtle, aged 54, Mr. Edward Oldham.

4. Aged 20, Miſs Clara Wetherall, of Lincoln, youngeſt ſiſter of the late Mr. Benjamin W. mercer and draper.

At Market Raſen, co. Lincoln, aged 75, Mrs. Sharp, formerly of Weſt Raſen.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, Mrs. Barbara Turvile, wife of Francis Forteſcue T. eſq. of Huſband Boſworth-hall, co. Leiceſter. She was daughter of Charles Talbot (brother to George the laſt Earl of Shafteſbury), and was married April 9, 1780 (ſee vol. L. p. 202).

At his ſeat at Nunwell, in the Iſle of Wight, in his 76th year, Sir William Oglander, bart. He is ſucceeded by his ſon, John O. eſq.

Rev. Matthew Thompſon, rector of Braſfield and Miſtley, Eſſex, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county. He was invited, with a party, to dine with Col. Rigby, at Miſtley; when the company were informed that dinner was ready, Mr. Thompſon, in the act of riſing to go into the dining-room, fell down, and expired immediately, leaving a wife and 11 children to lament his ſudden departure.

Drowned, alongſide the Victory, at Chatham, while endeavouring to get hold of a lighter, a ſerjeant of marines, belonging to that ſhip, and a waterman, named Jn. Eldon. The ſerjeant miſſed his hold, and caught the waterman by the collar; but the tide running very ſtrong, they both diſappeared before aſſiſtance could arrive.

5. Mrs. Tilſon, widow of the late John T. eſq. of Watlington-place, co. Oxford.

Aged 65, Mr. Samuel Patch, formerly judge-advocate at Jamaica, but who had for ſome time reſided at Stamford, co. Lincoln, under the preſſure of the moſt indigent circumſtances. He has left an unprotected ideot daughter, whoſe only inheritance is the poor-houſe and the beneficence of her fellow-creatures.

At his ſeat at Benham, near Newbury, Berks, after an illneſs of only three days, his Serene Highneſs Chriſtian-Frederick-Charles-Alexander, Margrave of Brandenburgh Anſpach, and Bayreuth, Duke of Pruſſia, Count of Sagn, &c. &c. born February 24, 1736. He was nearly allied to our preſent Royal Family, his Highneſs's grandmother, by his mother's ſide, having been a Princeſs of England, and his great aunt was Queen Caroline, wife to George the Second. His mother was ſiſter to Frederick II. of Pruſſia. His Highneſs was married, firſt, to a Princeſs of the Houſe of Saxe-Cobourg, and ſecondly, in 1791, to Elizabeth, widow of the late Lord Craven, and daughter of the late, and ſiſter of the preſent, Earl of Berkeley, who ſurvives him, and by neither of whom had he any iſſue. He choſe rather to live like a private gentleman in England than to rule as an abſolute prince in Germany. Shortly after his marriage with Lady Craven he ſold his principality, with all its territory, revenue, inhabitants, &c. &c. to the King of Pruſſia. Having thus relinquiſhed all his power, importance, and rank, he came and ſpent the reſt of his life in a country where he could have but a mere nominal title, without any one civil or political privilege. His goodneſs of heart and extreme affability endeared him to all ranks of people who knew him, either as a ſo-

vereign

vereign or an individual. His remains were interred, in a ſumptuous and ſplendid manner, the proceſſion being very numerous and grand, in the church of Speen, near Newbury. The Margravine, ſo well known and juſtly celebrated for her theatrical performances at her elegant theatre in Brandenburgh-houſe, acquires a perſonal property of near 150,000l. ſterling by the death of the Margrave.

Mrs. Penny, of Weymouth, relict of Capt. Taylor P. of the Royal Navy.

6. Aged 75, Mr. John Denyer, of Chelſea, Middleſex; who having, by induſtry and frugality, with unblemiſhed character, accumulated a decent competency, retired, and devoted the laſt 20 years of his life to the exerciſes of a Chriſtian.

At Uxbridge, in his 67th year, Thomas Bigg, eſq.

At his houſe in Groſvenor-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, after a very long and painful illneſs, William Baker, eſq.

Found dead in a cloſe near Market-Deeping, co. Lincoln, ſuppoſed through the inclemency of the weather, — Gray.

In Mountjoy-ſquare, Dublin, advanced in age, the Right Hon. Lady Carbery.

7. At his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, aged 68, Bennet Combe, eſq. This ſingular man, though poſſeſſed of a large property, led a ſingle life at his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, with two ſervants, and was a conſtant frequenter of Will's coffee-houſe, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Yarmouth, Norfolk, Mr. Gabriel Leekey, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. Deputy L. of London, and principal inſpector of taxes in that diſtrict.

Aged 69, Mrs. Rawlinſon, wife of Mr. R. ſlater, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Ripon, co. York, in his 90th year, William Grimſton, eſq. alderman and father of that corporation, of which he ſerved the office of mayor, in regular rotation, four times, viz. in the years 1761, 1772, 1783, and 1795, having been in the corporation 57 years.

At Glaſgow, Miſs Margaret Niven, youngeſt dau. of Mr. David N. bookſeller.

At ſea, after two days illneſs, Captain William Richardſon, of his Majeſty's ſloop L'Utile.

8. At his houſe at Canonbury, Iſlington, Robert Wilkinſon, eſq. formerly partner in the houſe of Garſed, Meyrick, and Garſed, of Goldſmith-ſtreet, Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide, ribbon-weavers. He married the only ſurviving daughter of the elder (John) Garſed, who died at Canonbury in 1786, leaving the bulk of his conſiderable fortune between her and her mother, an ample ſhare of which Mr. W. acquired by this marriage. On the death of both the Garſeds, he took into partnerſhip Mr. Dowell, who married the eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Longman, bookſeller, of Paternoſter-row, to whom he has left the ſtock and a handſome legacy. To the Foundling-hoſpital, of which he was a governor, 500l.; to the Humane Society 100l.; to the Philanthropic Society 100l.; to the charity-ſchools of Iſlington 50l.; to the widow of a brother who died in the Eaſt Indies 200l. per annum; to two nieces of Mr. Garſed 1000l. each; and legacies to the ſame or half the amount to ſundry perſons; and the reſidue to James Garſed and Joſeph Green, youngeſt ſon of his partner, Mr. Green, of Guildford-ſtreet, who, agreeably to his will, has taken the name of Wilkinſon. He poſſeſſed property to the amount of 130,000l.; and is deeply regretted in the City, where he bore an excellent character. On the 15th he was buried in the yard of the deſtroyed church of St. Olave, on the North ſide of Wood-ſtreet, where his family lie, after the ſervice had been performed in the church of St. Matthew, Friday-ſtreet. The proceſſion conſiſted of a hearſe and ſix, three mourning-coaches and four, filled with the relations and domeſticks of the deceaſed, and a long train of carriages belonging to private friends. Mrs. W. died of ſuffocation by fat, March 10, 1787.

In Holborn, where he had reſided upwards of 40 years, aged 65, Mr. Cornelius Paas, a native of Germany, and engraver to his Majeſty.

During the funeral proceſſion of Lord Nelſon's remains on the river, a lady of the name of Bayne, related to the late Capt. William Bayne, who loſt his life in the Weſt Indies under Lord Rodney, was ſo affected at the ſcene, that ſhe fell into hyſtericks, and died in a few minutes.

At Nottingham, after a long and painful illneſs, Miſs Middlemore.

Aged 80, Mr. Nicholas Baile, formerly a reſpectable ſaddler in Exeter.

Much regretted, Mr. Eſau Palmer, of Newfoundland-ſtreet, Briſtol.

At Bath, after a lingering illneſs, Joſeph Houlton, eſq. of Farleigh caſtle, co. Somerſet. The eſtate of Farleigh devolves to his eldeſt ſon, John Houlton, eſq. of Grittleton-houſe, Wilts.

At Gate-houſe, Edinburgh, aged 73, James Davitts, eſq. one of the oldeſt inhabitants thereof. He ordered a cheeſe, which he had kept for 40 years, to be broken on the day of his funeral.

9. Carried out of St. Paul's, in conſequence of having had an apopleƈtic fit, Capt. Richard Whitford, who had been many years in the Jamaica trade; and, though medical aſſiſtance was immediately obtained, both in the cathedral and after he had been conveyed home to his

his apartments in Great Queen-ſtreet, he died about 12 o'clock at night.

Aged 70, of a mortification in his foot, occaſioned by cutting a toe-nail to the quick, Mr. Abraham Parkinſon, of Leeds, formerly a liquor-merchant, but had retired from buſineſs.

10. At the Priory of Dunſtable, co. Bedford, aged 77, Colonel Maddiſon, of Stainton vale, near Market-Raſen, Linc.

At Ipſwich, aged 73, univerſally reſpected, Mrs. Anne Maſon. She was the only daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Morris, of Melton Mowbray, co. Leiceſter, where ſhe was born in January, 1733; married, at Hampſtead, in 1777 (after a courtſhip of more than a quarter of a century), to William Maſon, of Garthorpe, gent. who died, without iſſue, April 14, 1779.

A man named Tatterſal, well known (by the appellation of the Doctor) to the viſitors of Brighthelmſtone, where he had long been one of the principal male-bathers, fell over the Groyne, and was drowned, while endeavouring to fill a bucket with ſalt water.

11. The infant daughter of the Hon. James Abercromby.

In South-ſtreet, Park-lane, Groſvenor-ſquare, aged 97, Miſs Louiſa Clarges, only daughter of the late Sir T. C. bart.

At Clifton, Miſs Annabella Winnington, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir Edward W. bart. and ſiſter to the preſent Sir Thomas W. bart.

In Stoke's Croft, Briſtol, aged 77, Mrs. Harris, relict of the late John H. eſq. alderman of that city.

Mr. Houghton, ſhoemaker, in the Butter-market at Bury St. Edmund's. He was in apparent good health, chopping a faggot, the ſame afternoon, when he accidentally cut one of his fingers, and, on his wife's expreſſing a wiſh to dreſs it, he ſaid, "Never mind, my dear; what is this wound compared to Lord Nelſon's?" and immediately fell down in an apoplectic fit, from which he never recovered to utter another ſentence.

12. Aged 61, Mr. Wm. Bloxham, formerly a wholeſale linen-draper in Briſtol.

At Cockermouth, aged 61 years, 51 of which he had been in the occupation of a huntſman, Mr. George Topping.

At Cracombe-houſe, in his 66th year, George Perrott, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Worceſter, formerly in the civil ſervice of the E. India Company at Bombay, and nephew of the late Hon. George Perrott, one of the barons of the Exchequer.

Found dead in a field near his own houſe, John Butt, a poor man, of Penzelwood, co. Somerſet.

At Hackney, where he had been long confined in a ſtate of derangement, aged 71, Sir Wolſton Dixie, bart. of Boſworth, co. Leiceſter, 8th baronet of that family, who were thus rewarded for the loyalty of Sir Wolſtan in the civil wars, when he gave his Majeſty, among the gentry of the county, 1000l. for which he had a warrant for a baronet's patent, not taken out till after the Reſtoration. He died in 1682, aged 80, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Sir Beaumont; he by his eldeſt ſon, Sir Wolſtan; and he by his eldeſt ſon of the ſame name, who died in 1766, leaving his only ſon and nameſake, the ſubject of this article, born 1737. His remains were conveyed to the family-vault at Boſworth in a hearſe and ſix, attended by a mourning-coach and the family-coach, each drawn by four horſes, on the 2d inſtant.

13. At Aſhe, near Baſingſtoke, Hants, aged 60, the Rev. George Lefroy, rector of that pariſh, and of Compton, Surrey. He was of All Souls college, Oxford, of founder's kin (ſee *Stemmata Chichcleana*); M. A. 1771; and was a younger ſon of Anthony Lefroy, eſq. an eminent merchant of Leghorn, and a great collector of virtù. He was a moſt valuable member of ſociety, and highly eſteemed and reſpected by a numerous acquaintance for his ſtrict principles of religion, the integrity of his conduct, his polite manners, and knowledge of the world, his ſound underſtanding, the warmth of his affections, and the firmneſs and activity of his friendſhips. He ſuffered, about 13 months ago, one of the ſevereſt afflictions that can befall humanity in the death of the moſt accompliſhed and amiable of wives; an event which he never overcame, and which, after repeated paralytic attacks, brought him to his grave. The living of Aſhe is in the gift of his family, and Compton in that of Mrs. Brydges, of Canterbury.

In conſequence of the bruiſes he received by falling from his horſe on the 10th, highly reſpected in his public and profeſſional character, and peculiarly revered and lamented as a private gentleman, aged 48, Job Charlton Brough, eſq. member of Lincoln's inn, clerk of the peace for the county of Nottingham, and recorder of the borough of Newark.

In Unity-ſtreet, Briſtol, aged 77, the widow of Mr. John Watkins, merchant.

After a few hours illneſs, Mrs. Plumptre, wife of the Rev. Mr. P. of St. Martin's, Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Downer, wife of Mr. Henry D. of Fleet-ſtreet, ironmonger.

14. At Darlington, co. York, aged 50, Mr. Mark Feetum.

Mr. Abraham Robotham Clouder, of Pickle Herring wharf, Southwark.

In his 46th year, after two days illneſs, Mr. Charles Dinning, ſurgeon, of Wapping-wall.

ping-wall. His remains, attended by the firſt regiment of Tower Hamlet Volunteers, of which he was ſurgeon, were depoſited in Shadwell church.

15. Samuel Lake, eſq. deputy of the ward of Cripplegate Without. He was elected one of the Common Council in 1797; and ſucceeded the late Mr. Deputy Symmonds (LXXIII. p. 94) in 1803.

At Mrs. Braithwaite's, in the Royal infirmary at Greenwich, Lieutenant Robert Braithwaite, of the Royal Navy, late an agent for tranſports at Sheerneſs.

In Bond-ſtreet, Miſs Elizabeth Butler, a young woman of reſpectability, who reſided at Somers-town. She had been at the houſe of a friend in Hamilton-ſtreet, Piccadilly, where ſhe dined and drank tea, and, on her return home, was obſerved by a gentleman from Harrow leaning againſt a poſt, apparently very ill, at the corner of Burlington garden. Mr. Tibbs, a chemiſt in Bond-ſtreet, was applied to for aſſiſtance, but, on examination, ſhe appeared quite dead, having burſt a blood-veſſel.

16. At his houſe in George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, aged 70, George Irving, eſq.

Mrs. Williams, a pauper in St. Pancras poor-houſe; whoſe death was occaſioned by the fall of a chimney-pot, which was blown from the top of the houſe in a hurricane, and fell upon her. Three others were alſo wounded. (See p. 83.)

17. Aged 67, Mr. Francis Carey, of Alfreton, co. Derby.

Aged 88, Elizabeth Searle, of Peterborough, widow. In a fit of inſanity ſhe got out of her chamber-window and fell into the ſtreet, whereby ſhe received ſo much injury as to cauſe her death in a few hours.

At Fern-houſe, Wilts, the ſeat of Thomas Grove, eſq. Miſs Mary-Anne Grove, his fourth daughter, a fine young lady, aged 13. On the 15th, by ſome accident, her muſlin dreſs caught fire, when there was no one in the apartment with her except a younger ſiſter, who was incapable of aſſiſting her. Terrified by her alarming ſituation, Miſs G. ran out of the houſe; but, unfortunately, no one was at that inſtant on the ſpot; and when ſhe again entered, and flew to an apartment in which Mr. Bankes of Saliſbury was on buſineſs, ſhe was entirely enveloped in flames; and though Mr. B. uſed every exertion, with the aſſiſtance of two ſervants, to extinguiſh them, and were much burnt, their efforts were unavailing, till her cloaths were nearly conſumed. She bore her ſufferings with fortitude and reſignation till this morning, when ſhe was happily releaſed from them by death.

18. Aged 91, Mrs. Southwell, of Horncaſtle, co. Lincoln.

In the prime of life, in conſequence of a ſevere wound by an accident from his thraſhing-mill, which caught his hand, tore off his arm, and fractured the oppoſite collar-bone, Thomas Whittington, eſq. of Hamſwell-houſe, near Bath.

19. Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. common-brewer, of Oundle.

20. Mr. Davis, of the bank of Meſſrs. Miles, Vaughan, and Co. of Briſtol.

21. Mr. William Bethamly, of Gedney-hill, co. Lincoln. Returning from Spalding market, he fell from his horſe, and died in a few hours.

In Chatham-place, in his 77th year, Peter Perchard, eſq. an antient member of the Company of Goldſmiths. He was a native of Guernſey; and coming early in life to London, under the patronage of a wealthy uncle, he engaged in the reſpectable profeſſion of money-agent for the inhabitants of that iſland. He was many years in the Common Council for the ward of Candlewick; and, in 1798, was unanimouſly elected their Alderman, after having ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1793. He filled the office of lord mayor laſt year, with great credit to himſelf and ſatisfaction to his fellow-citizens. His habits of life having been formed principally in the compting-houſe, the predominant features in his character were, regularity, induſtry, and integrity. He poſſeſſed a ſtrong, though not a very highly-cultivated mind; a benevolent heart, alive at all times to the call of diſtreſs. He had originally a ſtrong bodily conſtitution, which of late years was much impaired by a ſevere aſthma, which did not, however, prevent his enjoying his accuſtomed convivialities, nor interrupt that regular attendance on religious duties which he unaffectedly conſidered to be the prime duty of his life. He had been long a widower; but has left two amiable daughters, both of whom he had the heartfelt ſatisfaction of ſeeing happily united in marriage.

At Lichfield, in an advanced age, Andrew Newton, eſq. brother of the late learned and pious Dr. Thomas Newton, biſhop of Briſtol. The property of this gentleman, which was conſiderable, was employed, to a liberal extent, in private acts of charity and beneficence, known only to the immediate objects of his kindneſs. In a more public and more laſting point of view, the noble inſtitution which he founded ſome years ago at Lichfield, for the widows of clergymen, and for their unmarried daughters above the age of 50, will ſufficiently diſtinguiſh his name and perpetuate his memory. He enjoyed a gratification which Charity has ſeldom ventured to taſte, and Affluence has ſeldom lived long enough to afford: he gave, for the purpoſe above-mentioned, the ſum of 20,000l. during his life!

22. Mrs.

22. Mrs. Ramſay, wife of Mr. William R. of Belfaſt, in Ireland. Her death was occaſioned by taking a large quantity of laudanum in miſtake.

23. After a long illneſs, aged 54, Mr. Henry Tallis, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Greenwich, aged 59, Mr. Henry Iriſh, ſurgeon; a gentleman much eſteemed for his profeſſional abilities.

At his houſe at Putney, Surrey, in his 47th year, the Right Hon. William Pitt, firſt lord of the Treaſury, chancellor of the Exchequer, a lord of trade and plantations, a commiſſioner for the affairs of India, conſtable of Dover caſtle, warden, keeper, and admiral of the Cinque Ports, maſter of the Trinity-houſe, governor of the Charter-houſe, high ſteward of, and M. P. for, the Univerſity of Cambridge, and F. R. S. He was of a delicate conſtitution, and had long been complaining. The illneſs which he had in the Summer of 1802 ſhook him very much; and he does not appear to have afterwards effectually recovered from it; and that illneſs which was the immediate cauſe of his death originated in an extreme debility, brought on by exceſſive anxiety and unwearied attention to buſineſs. By this debility his whole nervous ſyſtem was ſo deranged that, for weeks together, he was unable to ſleep; and this privation of reſt augmented the cauſe, ſo as to lead to a general breaking-up of his conſtitution. An hereditary gout completed the whole, producing, according to its ordinary effect on a debilitated ſyſtem, water in the cheſt, and ſuch a weakneſs of ſtomach that he could neither admit nor retain ſuſtenance. The unfortunate iſſue of the war on the Continent, no doubt, contributed largely to haſten his death; and the failure of a plan for the deliverance of Europe, which his genius had formed and matured, muſt have been to him a ſource of great anxiety and mortification. By a ſolemn vote of the Houſe of Commons (on the 27th inſtant), he is to have a public funeral and monument in Weſtminſter Abbey (and no man ever better deſerved it), at the national expence. On his character we ſhall enlarge hereafter.

24. In Park-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Miſs Frances Bellew, eldeſt daughter of Robert B. eſq. of the Middle Temple.

25. At Croome, co. Worceſter, aged 83, George-William Coventry, Earl of Coventry, Viſcount Deerhurſt, lord lieutenant of the county, and recorder of the city, of Worceſter; of whom an account ſhall be given in our next.

27. In Suffolk-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, aged 85, Mrs. Scrimſhire, relict of Richard S. eſq. of Amerſham, Bucks, who died in July 1793, and who ſerved the office of high ſheriff for that county a few years before.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from December 24, 1805, to January 28, 1806.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between				Between		
Males	931	1837	Males	785	1562		2 and 5	197		50 and 60	131	
Females	906		Females	777			5 and 10	78		60 and 70	114	
							10 and 20	50		70 and 80	69	
Whereof have died under 2 years old 419							20 and 30	132		80 and 90	39	
Peck Loaf 3s. 11d.; 3s. 11d.; 3s. 11d.; 3s. 11d.							30 and 40	163		90 and 100	12	
Salt £.1 0s. 0d. per buſhel; 4d. ½ per pound.							40 and 50	139		100	0	

PRICES OF FLOUR, January 23:

Fine 60s. to 65s.—Seconds 55s. to 60s.—Pollard 28s. to 30s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, January 11 to January 17, from the Cocket-Office:
Total 16,229 Sacks. Average 64s. 6d. ½ ½ lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, January 18, 40s. 10d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Jan. 22, 1806, is 47s. 11d. ½ per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, January 27:

Kent Bags	6l.	0s. to 7l.	7s.	Kent Pockets	6l.	6s. to 8l.	9s.
Suſſex Ditto	6l.	0s. to 7l.	0s.	Suſſex Ditto	6l.	0s. to 7l.	15s.
Eſſex Ditto	6l.	0s. to 7l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto	9l.	0s. to 11l.	0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 25:

St. James's—Hay	3l.	0s.	0d.	to 4l.	8s.	0d.	Average 3l.	14s. 0d.
Straw	1l.	10s.	0d.	to 1l.	16s.	0d.	Average 1l.	13s. 0d.
Whitechapel—Hay	3l.	10s.	0d.	to 4l.	8s.	0d.	Average 3l.	19s. 0d.
Clover	4l.	4s.	0d.	to 5l.	5s.	0d.	Average 4l.	14s. 6d.
Straw	1l.	8s	0d.	to 1l.	16s.	0d.	Average 1l.	12s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, January 27. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s.	4d. to 5s.	6d.	Pork	5s.	0d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	4s.	8d. to 5s.	8d.	Lamb	0s.	0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	5s.	6d. to 7s.	6d.	Beaſts 2000. Sheep and Lambs 10,500.		

COALS, Jan. 27: Newcaſtle 40s. 0d. a 53s. 6d. Sunderland 47s. 6d. a 0s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 86s. Curd 90s. CANDLES, 11s. per Doz. Moulds 12s.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 1d. ½ Clare Market 4s. 2d. Whitechapel 4s. 1d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1806.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3perCent. Confols.	4perCt. Confol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797.	Long Annt.	Short Annt.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annt.	New Annt.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp! 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29	Sunday																		
30	———	59⅛	60⅛	76⅛	shut	99⅛	17	2	shut	1 a 2 dif.	par 1 dif.	shut	———	shut	———	———	———	19 17	0 1perCt.dife.
31	———	59	60⅛	76⅛	92⅛		16⅞	2	shut	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	shut	———	shut	———	87⅛	58½	19 17	0 1perCt.dife.
1	———	59⅛	60	———	shut				191	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	shut	———	shut	———	———	———	19 19	0 1perCt.dife.
2	———	59	60⅛	76⅛	shut	99⅛	16⅛	2	shut	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	shut	———	shut	———	———	———	19 19	0 1perCt.dife.
3	193	58⅞	59⅛	76	———		16⅛		189	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	shut	———	shut	4½ pr.	———	———	19 19	0 1perCt.dife.
4	191¾	58⅛	59⅛	75⅞	shut		16⅛		shut	1 a 2 dif.	par 1 dif.	shut	———	shut	4½ pr.	———	———	19 19	0 Full Money
5	Sunday																		
6	191¾	58⅛	59⅛	———	shut		———	shut	shut	1 a 2 dif.	par 1 dif.	shut	———	shut	———	———	———	19 19	0 Full Money
7	192	59	60⅛	75⅞	shut		16⅛		shut	1 a 2 dif.	par 1 pr.	shut	———	shut	4½ pr.	———	57⅞	19 19	0 Full Money
8	192⅛	59⅛	60⅛	76	shut		16⅛		189⅞	par 1 dif.	par 1 pr.	shut	———	shut	5⅛ pr.	———	58	19 19	0 Full Money
9	Funeral of Lord Nelson, no Buſineſs done.																		
10	———	58⅞	59⅞	75⅞	shut		16⅞		188⅞	par 1 pr.	par 2 pr.	shut	———	shut	4⅛ pr.	———	57⅞	19 19	0 Full Money
11	192⅞	58⅞	60⅛	76⅛	shut	100	16⅛	2	shut	par 1 pr.	par 2 pr.	shut	———	shut	4⅛ pr.	———	57⅞	19 19	0 Full Money
12	Sunday																		
13	192⅛	58⅞	60	76⅛	shut		16⅛		188	par 1 pr.	par 2 pr.	shut	———	shut	5 pr.	87⅛	57⅞	19 19	0 Full Money
14	192⅛	59	60⅛	76⅛	shut		16⅛		188⅛a⅞	par 1 pr.	par 2 pr.	shut	———	———	5 pr.	———	———	19 19	0 Full Money
15	———	59	60⅛	76⅛	shut		16⅛		shut	par 1 pr.	par 2 pr.	———	———	———	5 pr.	———	58	19 19	0 Full Money
16	192⅛	59⅛	60⅛	77	shut		16		190	par 1 pr.	par 2 pr.	———	———	———	6 pr.	———	58⅛	19 19	0 Full Money
17	192⅛	59⅛	60⅛	77⅛	shut		17	2	shut	par 1 pr.	1 a 3 pr.	———	59⅛	———	6 pr.	———	58⅛	19 19	0 Full Money
18	holiday																		
19	Sunday																		
20	———	60⅛	60⅛	76⅛	shut		17		———	par 1 pr.	1 a 2 pr.	———	———	———	———	———	58⅛	19 19	0 Full Money
21	193	60	60⅛	77¼	shut		17⅛	2	189⅛	par 1 pr.	1 a 3 pr.	———	———	59⅛	———	———	———	19 19	0 Full Money
22	193⅛	60⅛	60⅛	77⅛	89⅛		17⅛		190	1 a 2 pr.	2 a 4 pr.	———	———	———	———	———	59	19 19	0 Full Money
23	194	59⅞	60⅛	77⅛	89⅛		17	2	189⅛	1 a 2 pr.	3 a 2 pr.	63⅛	———	———	7 a 6⅛ p.	———	59	19 19	0 Full Money
24	———	60⅛	60⅛	77⅛	89⅛		17⅛		189	1 a 2 pr.	2 a 3 pr.	———	———	———	———	———	59⅛	19 19	0 Full Money
25	———	60⅛	60	———	90		17⅛		———	1 a 2 pr.	1 a 2 pr.	———	———	———	———	———	———	19 19	0 Full Money
26	Sunday																		
27	———	61⅛	60⅛	78⅛	90⅛		17⅛	2	189½	1 a 2 pr.	2 a 3 pr.	———	———	———	8½ pr.	———	60	19 19	0 Full Money
28	198⅛	61⅛	61 a 60⅛	70	90⅛		17⅛			2 a 3 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	———	———	———	9 a 8½ pr.	———	———	19 19	0 Full Money

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